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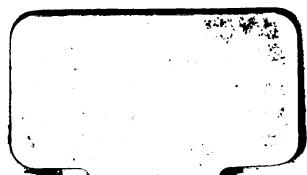
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AN

INTRODUCTION

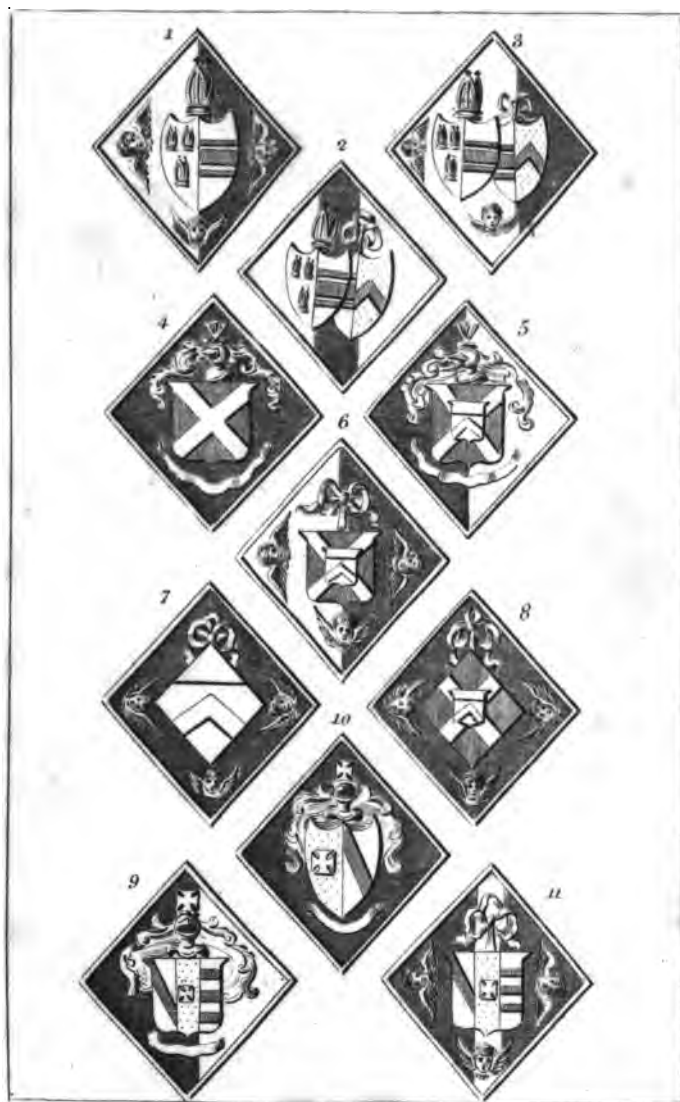
TO

HERALDRY.

London: Printed by C. Roworth,
Bell-yard, Temple-bar.



PLATE XII



AN
INTRODUCTION
TO
HERALDRY,
CONTAINING THE
RUDIMENTS
OF THE
SCIENCE IN GENERAL,
AND
OTHER NECESSARY PARTICULARS CONNECTED
WITH THE SUBJECT.
Illustrated by many Plates.

By WILLIAM BERRY,
FIFTEEN YEARS CLERK TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE COLLEGE
OF ARMS.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR T. EGERTON, WHITEHALL; AND
WHITE AND COCHRANE, FLEET STREET.

1810.



P R E F A C E.

TO THE READER.

THE science of Heraldry has been a study, which has engrossed the attention of the first literary characters, not only of our own country, but of most other nations; and the great advantages derived from it in researches into antiquity (that wide field of instruction and amusement) have been acknowledged by all.

Numerous are the authors who have written upon the subject; but treatises on Heraldry are generally too voluminous for a young student of the science to enter upon at first; and rather tend to dishearten, than encourage his perseverance in the study. With a view to obviate this seeming difficulty of attaining a

B

know-

knowledge of the science, I have ventured to offer this little work to the public; trusting, though short, it will yet be found sufficiently comprehensive; and so arranged, as to prevent confusion, and lead the reader to a further pursuit.

It has (and very justly) been lamented by some ingenious writers, that the science of Heraldry has not been made the study of young persons at schools; not merely considering it as a polite accomplishment, but as connected with history and literature in general: but as all seminaries cannot have the advantage of instructors, from the want of the knowledge being more generally diffused, young persons of both sexes, by an attentive perusal of this Introduction, may, through their own application, attain at least the rudiments of the science, which will enable them to prosecute the study, if so inclined, even to a perfect knowledge of it, from which, I will venture to say, they will find amusement blended with instruction; for by a thorough knowledge of
Heraldry,

Heraldry, the founders and improvers of those ancient reliques of magnificent structures, which abound throughout our own country, may be traced to a degree of certainty; the almost forgotten inhabitant of the stately tomb, when mouldered into dust, recognised with accuracy; the patriarchs of public, and of private splendor, ascertained and recorded.

I shall now leave my readers to their study; trusting they will find in this little work as much correct general information as the limits will possibly admit; and with much respect I subscribe myself their most obedient and devoted humble servant,

W. BERRY.





AN
ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT
OF THE MOST
Common Heraldic Terms,
WITH THEIR DEFINITIONS.

A.

ABATEMENT, a device to denote in coat armour some blemish in the fame of the bearer.

Lat. Diminutio armorum.

Fr. Abatement.

ADDORSED, placed back to back, as two lions, &c.

Fr. Adossé.

AFFRONTÉ, fullfaced.

AIGUISCÉ, a cross. See Plate I. fig. 1.

ALLERION, an eaglet displayed without beak or feet.

Lat. Aquilæ mutilæ.

Fr. Aiglettes.

ANCHORED, a cross resembling the cross moline, but the points somewhat sharper.

ANNULET, a circle or ring.

Lat. *Annulus*.

Fr. *Anneau*.

APAUMÉE, a hand open and upright.

APPOINTÉE, a cross the same as *Aiguiscé*.

ARGENT, silver, one of the metals borne in coat armour.

Lat. *Argentum*, or rather *aureus argenteus*.

ARMED, by horns, beak, talons, &c. of beasts and birds.

Lat. *Armatus*.

Fr. *Armé*.

ARRONDIE, a charge of a round form is occasionally so described.

ATTIRED, horned, applied only to the horns of a stag or deer.

Lat. *Armatus*.

Fr. *Acorné*.

AVELLANE, usually applied to a cross supposed to be composed of four filberds. See Plate I. fig. 2.

AZURE,

AZURE, blue, one of the colours used in coat armour.

Lat. Cœruleus.

Fr. Azur.

B.

BANDED, tied with a band.

Lat. Ligatus.

Fr. Lié.

BARR, a diminutive of the fess.

Lat. Vectis.

Fr. Barre.

BARBED, the prickly leaves of a rose-bud, and also the pheon of an arrow, are called barbs.

Lat. Barbatus.

Fr. Barbé.

BARBEE, a cross. See Pl. I. fig. 16.

BARON and **FEMME**, the two sides of the impalement of the arms of man and wife.

BARRULET, the diminutive of the bar.

Lat. Fasciola.

Fr. Barelle.

BARRY, the division of the shield into six or more parts barways.

Lat. Fasciolatus.

Fr. Barellé.

BARRY BENDY, the division of the shield both barways and bendways.

BARWAYS or **BARWISE**, charges borne in the direction of the bar.

BATON, a staff or truncheon. A baton sinister is a badge of illegitimacy.

Lat. Bacillus.

Fr. Bâton.

BATTERING RAM, an ancient warlike instrument for the demolishing fortifications.

Lat. Aries.

Fr. Belier.

BATTLE AXE, an axe with a blade one way and a spike the other.

BATTLEMENTS, the upper part of a castle, tower, or fortification, to admit cannon.

BEAKED, having the beak or bill of a bird.

Lat. Rostratus,

Fr. Becqué.

BEAVER,

BEAVER, or VIZOR, the front part of the helmet that lifts up and down over the face.

BELLED, having bells, applicable to falcons, hawks, &c.

BEND, one of the honorable ordinaries, a kind of belt running from the dexter chief to the sinister base of the shield; and when called bend sinister, in the contrary direction, from the sinister chief to the dexter base.

Lat. *Tænia*.

Fr. *Bande*.

BENDLET, a diminutive of the bend.

Lat. *Tæniola*.

Fr. *Bandelette*.

BENDY, the division of the shield into six or more parts bendways.

BEZANT, the gold coin of Byzantium or Constantinople, expressed by a plain circular plate of gold.

Lat. *Byzantius nummus*.

Fr. *Besant*.

BEZANTÉE, sprinkled with bezants.

BILLETS,

BILLETS, oblong squares in the form of bricks.

Lat. *Laterculi*.

Fr. *Billots*.

BILLETTY, sprinkled with billets.

BORDURE, a border round the edge of the shield. See Plate III. fig. I.

Lat. *Fimbria*.

Fr. *Bordure*.

BOTONÉ, or **BOUTONNÉ**, applied to a cross with three buttons or round buds at each end.
See Plate I. fig. 3.

BRACED, interlaced.

BRETASSÉ, embattled on both sides.

BRISURE, a French term for what we call differences.

BUCKLER, a shield.

C.

CABOSHED, the full faced head of a beast without any part of the neck is so termed.

CALVARY, a cross. See Plate I. fig. 4.

CANTON, the square corner of the shield, generally at the dexter chief point.

CAR-

CARBUNCLE, an antique jewel of singular form.

See Plate I. fig. 30.

CASQUE, the helmet on which the crest is placed.

CERCELÉE, applied to a cross. See Plate I.
fig. 17.

CHAPEAU, a cap of dignity. See Plate V. fig. 13.

CHARGES, the figures, &c. borne in coat armour.

CHECQUÉ, or **CHECKY**, divided into squares of
colour and metal, as a chess board.

CHESS ROOK, a piece used in the game of chess.

See Plate I. fig. 31.

CHEVELÉE, flowing, in the manner of hair.

Lat. Comatus.

Fr. Chevelue.

CHEVERON, one of the ordinaries. See Plate II.
fig. 20.

Lat. Tigillum.

Fr. Chevron.

CHEVERONEL, a diminutive of the last.

CHIEF, one of the ordinaries. See Plate II. fig. 13.

Lat. Summum.

Fr. Chef.

CIVIC CROWN, composed of oak leaves.

CINQUE-

CINQUEFOIL, five leaved grass. See Plate I. fig. 23.

CLECHÉE, a cross spreading from the center to the extremities is so termed. See Plate I. fig. 18.

COCKATRICE, a figure like a cock, with the wings and feet of a dragon.

COGNIZANCE, a badge, though often used to express the crest.

COLLARED, having a collar.

COMPONÉ, composed of squares alternately metal and colour.

Lat. *Compositus*.

Fr. *Composé*.

CONTOURNÉ, or **REGARDANT**, the head turned backwards.

CORDED, a cross corded. See Plate I. fig. 19.

COTTISE, the diminutive of the bend, fesse or cheveron, placed above and below either.

COUCHANT, lying down, used only in speaking of animals.

COUNTER, contrarywise, or in opposition.

COUNTERCHANGED is when the field is divided
into

into metal and colour, and the charges placed in opposition.

COUNTERFLORY, the tressure with fleurs de lis in opposite directions is so called.

COUNTER-PASSANT, said of animals passing in contrary directions.

COUNTER-SALIENT, animals springing contrary ways.

COUNTER-VAIR, vair ranged base to base. See Vair.

COUPED, cut off smooth.

COUPLE-CLOSE, the diminutive of the cheveron.

COURANT or **CURRANT**, running.

Lat. Currens.

Fr. Courant.

COWARD, animals with the tail between the legs are so called.

CRAMPONÉE, a cross with the ends shaped like cramp irons. See Plate I. fig. 20.

CRENELLE, embattled.

Lat. Pinnatus.

CRESCENT, the half moon with horns upward.

See Plate I. fig. 29.

CRESTED,

CRESTED, the tuft on a bird's head.

CRINED, used to denote the hair or mane of any animal.

CROSSLET, a cross, the four ends being crossed again a little way from the extremities. See Plate I. fig. 6—fitchy at foot, fig. 7—and fitchy, fig. 8.

CROSS, one of the honourable ordinaries. See Plate II. fig. 16, &c.

Lat. Crux.

Fr. Croix.

CRUSILY, semé of crosses; also called Crusuly.

D.

DANCETTÉ, the same as indented, but consisting only of three indentations.

Lat. Denticulatus.

Fr. Danché.

DEBRUISED, is said of an animal which has an ordinary or charge placed over it.

DECRESCENT, a moon in the wane, the horns towards the sinister. See Plate I. fig. 29.

DEN-

DENTICULATED, resembling teeth, like embattled, but much smaller.

DEXTER, the right side.

DIFFERENCES, marks of filiation borne in coat armour, as a label for the first son, a crescent for the second, &c.

DIMIDIATED, divided in two.

Lat. *Dimidiatus*.

Fr. *Demi*.

DORMANT, in a sleeping posture.

Lat. *Dormiens*.

DOUBLE QUEUE, two tails.

DOUBLE TRESSURE, two tressures, one within the other.

DOUBLED OR DOUBLINGS, the lining of mantles, &c.

DOVETAILED, a line of partition shaped like a dove's tail.

DRAGON, a fabulous beast borne in coat armour.

Lat. *Draco*.

Fr. *Dragon*.

EAGLET,

E.

EAGLET, eagles are so called when several are borne together in one shield.

EMBATTLED, formed like battlements.

EMBOWED, bent like a bow.

ENDORSE, a diminutive of the pale.

ENFILED, a sword run through any thing.

ENGLOULÉE, applicable to crosses, the ends or extremities of which enter the mouth of animals.

ENGRAILED, cut out archways and described in Plate III.

ENHANCED, bearings placed above their usual situation in the shield.

ENSIGNED, decorated, or ornamented.

Lat. *Insignatus*.

ERMINE, the white fur with black spots used in coat armour.

ERMINE, black fur with white spots.

ERMINOIS, gold with black ermine spots.

ESCOCHEON, a shield.

ESCOCHEON of PRETENCE, a small shield where-
on

on the arms of an heiress is borne on the shield of her husband.

Lat. Scutum.

Fr. Ecû.

ESTOILE, a star of six waved rays.

Lat. Stella.

Fr. Etoile.

See Plate I. fig. 27.

F.

FER DE MOLINE, or **MILL RIND**. Vide Plate I. fig. 32.

FESS, an honourable ordinary, placed barwise across the middle of the shield; of which it occupies a fourth part.

Lat. Fascia.

Fr. Fasce.

FESS POINT, the middle of the shield.

FESSWAYS or **FESSWISE**, taking the direction of the fess.

FIELD, the whole surface of the shield.

Lat. Campus.

Fr. Champ.

FILLET, a diminutive of the chief.

FIMBRIATED. Ordinaries, &c. with a hem, or border, of a different tincture or metal are so called.

Lat. *Fimbriatus*.

Fr. *Franché*.

FITCHÉ or **FITCHY**, crosses, terminating at the bottom with a point, as if to stick into the ground. Vide Plate I. fig. 7, 8, 11.

Lat. *Figibilis*.

Fr. *Fiché*.

FLANK, the side of the escocheon, between the chief and base.

FLANCHES, or **FLAUNCHES**, sides of the shield divided by a curved line. See Plate III. fig. 6, called a subordinary.

FLEXED, bent.

Lat. *Flexus*.

Fr. *Fléchi*.

FLEUR-DE-LIS, well known as a French bearing.

FLORY, having fleurs-de-lis, as the tressure, &c.

Lat. *Liliatus*.

Fr. *Fleury*.

——, cross. Plate I. fig. 9.

FORMÉE,

FORMÉE, the same as *pattée*.

FOURCHY, forked, applied to crosses, the extremities of which are forked.

Lat. *Furcatus*.

Fr. *Fourchu*.

FRET, the saltier interlaced with a *mascle* in the center, and described in Plate III. fig. 8.

FRETTY, pieces running in the direction of the two bends, dexter and sinister, interlaced.

FUSIL, resembles the lozenge, but of a longer and more acute figure.

Lat. *Fusus*.

FUSILLY, composed of *fusils*.

G.

GAMB, the paw of a beast, most frequently applied to that of a lion.

Lat. *Crus*.

Fr. *Jambe*.

GARB, a sheaf of corn.

Lat. *Fasciculus*.

Fr. *Gerbe*.

GARDANT or **GUARDANT**, full-faced, applied to animals which look towards you.

GARNISHED, ornamented.

GARTER, a diminutive of the bend.

Lat. *Garterus*.

Fr. *Jarretiere*.

GAUNTLET, a glove of armour.

GAZE. Stags or bucks standing full-faced, or fronting, are termed "at gaze."

GEMEL, a double bar.

Lat. *Geminus*.

Fr. *Jumelle*.

GOBONÉ, the same as **COMPONÉ**.

GOLPES, round balls of a purple colour.

GORGED, collared.

GRIPHON or **GRIFFIN**, a fabulous animal, the fore-half resembling an eagle, and the other half a lion.

GUARDANT. See *Gardant*.

GULES, one of the colours used in coat armour
—red.

GUTTÉ, sprinkled with liquid drops.

GUZE, a kind of roundle of a sanguine colour.

GYRON, a triangular figure. Vide Plate III.
fig. 7.

Lat.

Lat. Cuneus.

Fr. Giron.

GYRONNÉ, a division of the shield in the form of the gyron. Vide Plate II. fig. 7 and 8.

Lat. Cuneatus.

Fr. Gironné.

H.

HABITED, clothed.

HATCHMENT, a corruption of achievement, a funeral escocheon of the arms of the deceased placed in front of the house.

HAFRIENT, fish placed perpendicularly with the head upwards, are so termed.

HELMET, armour for the head.

Lat. Galea.

Fr. Casque.

HOODED, as a hawk.

Lat. Calyptratus.

Fr. Chapperonné.

HUMETTÉ, coupé or cut off; vide a cross humette, Plate I. fig. 5.

HURTÉ, covered with hurts at small distances.

HURT, an azure roundle, or ball.

I.

IMBRUED, said of the points of spears, swords, &c. which are covered with blood.

IMPALED, the joining of coats of arms paleways, as man and wife.

INCENSED, fire issuing from the mouth and ears of beasts.

Lat. Incensus.

Fr. Flambé.

INCRESCENT, the half-moon with the horns or points towards the dexter is so called. Vide Plate I. fig. 29.

INDENTED, like the teeth of a saw.

Lat. Dentatus.

Fr. Danché.

INESCOCHEON, a small escocheon.

INGRAILED. See Engrailed.

INTERLACED, linked, or interwoven together.

INVECTED, or **INVECKED**, scalloped in the contrary way to engrailed.

IN-

INVERTED, bearings turned contrary from their usual way.

IRRADIATED, having rays.

Lat. Radiatus.

Fr. Rayonné.

ISSUANT, issuing from.

J.

JESSANT, a term to express the bearing of fleurs-de-lis, beasts, &c. issuing, or shooting forth; a corruption of "issuant."

Lat. Nascens.

Fr. Issant.

JESSED, applied to the leathern straps used about a hawk.

L.

LABEL, the mark of filial distinction for the eldest son.

Lat. Lambella.

Fr. Lambel.

LANGUED, tongued.

LIONCEL, a young lion, or so called when several are borne in the same shield; a term almost obsolete.

LODGED denotes the same position of beasts of the chace as couchant does those of prey.

LOZENGE, a subordinary of a diamond form.
Vide Plate III. fig. 11.

Lat. Plinthium,

LOZENGE, a shield divided in the form of lozenges of two different tinctures or metals.

LURE, a kind of tassel used with hawks or falcons, and wings conjoined with the tops downwards, are called in lure.

M.

MALTESE CROSS. Vide Plate I. fig. 22.

MANCHE, an ancient sleeve.

Lat. Manica. Vide Plate I. fig. 33.

MANED, said of hair hanging from the necks of beasts.

MARSHALLING, the disposal of divers coats, or quarterings in one shield.

MARTLET, a kind of swallow depicted without feet,

feet, and the filial distinction for the fourth son.

Lat. Hirundo.

Fr. Hirondelle.

MASCLE, a kind of lozenge perforated, resembling the mesh of a net. Vide Plate III. fig. 12.

Lat. Macula.

Fr. Macle.

MEMBERED, applied to the beaks and legs of birds.

MILLRIND. Vide Plate I. fig. 32.

MOLINE, a cross. Vide Plate I. fig. 12.

MORION, an ancient steel cap of armour.

MULLET, a star of five points, and the filial distinction of the third son.

Lat. Rotula Calcaris.

Fr. Mollette. Plate I. fig. 26.

MUZZLED, with straps or bands confining the jaws of animals.

N.

NAIANT, the swimming position of a fish.

Lat. Natans.

Fr.

Fr. Nageant.

NAISSANT, the same as **Issuant**.

NEBULÉ, an outline resembling clouds. Vide Plate III.

NOWED, knotted, as serpents, and the tails of wyverns and dragons are seen twisted in coat armour.

Lat. Ligatus.

Fr. Noué.

O.

OGRESS, or **PELLET**, a roundle painted sable.

OR, gold.

ORDINARY, the fess, chief, bend, cheveron, cross, &c. are termed ordinaries.

ORLE, a border within the shield. Vide Plate III. fig. 10.

Lat. Limbus.

Fr. Environ.

Charges borne in this form are called In Orle.

OVER-ALL, charges are said to be borne so when placed over several others.

Lat.

Lat. Superinductum.

Fr. Brochant sur le tout.

P.

PALE, one of the ordinaries.

Lat. Palus.

Fr. Pal.

PALEWISE or **PALEWAYS**, charges borne in the position of the pale.

PALLET, a diminutive of the pale.

Lat. Palus Minor.

Fr. Vergette.

PALY, the division of the shield paleways.

PALY-BENDY, the division of the shield bendwise and palewise, crossed.

PARTED or **PARTY**, divided, as party per pale, but more generally called per pale or per bend, &c.

French heralds use the word *parté* only ;
and if per Cheveron term it *Chappé*—
per Fess, *Coupé*—per Bend, *Tranché*—
and per bend Sinister, *Taillé*.

PASSANT,

PASSANT, the walking position of beasts.

Lat. Gradiens.

PASSANT-GARDANT, the same position, but full-faced.

PASSANT-REGARDANT, the like position, with the head turned backward, looking to the sinister.

PATTÉE, a cross joining in the center very narrow, but widening in a curve to the extremities, which are cut off square.

Lat. Patens.

Fr. Paté.

Vide Plate I. fig. 10.—Pattée fitchy, fig. 11.

PATERNOSTER, a cross formed of beads. Vide Plate I. fig. 34.

PATONCE, a cross, the extremities of which are formed somewhat like a fleur-de-lis. Plate I. fig. 13.

PATRIARCHAL, a cross, the middle piece being twice crossed, and the upper arms shorter than the lower. Vide Plate I. fig. 35.

PEAN, sable with gold ermine spots.

PELLETS,

PELLETS, black roundles.

PELLETED or **PELLETÉ**, scattered over with pellets.

PHENIX, a fabulous bird, the history of which is well known.

PHEON, the head of a dart or arrow.

Lat. *Ferrum jaculi*.

Fr. *Fer de dard*.

Vide Plate I. fig. 28.

PILE, a subordinary formed like a wedge or pile.

PLATES, white roundles.

Lat. *Discus argenteus*.

Fr. *Tourteau d'argent*.

POMMES, green roundles.

Lat. *Pomum*.

Fr. *Tourteau vert*.

POMMETTÉ or **POMMETTY**, a cross, the extremities terminating with a ball or knob, but if more than one the number must be expressed.

POTENT, said of a cross terminating at the upper extremities like the letter T. Vide Plate I. fig. 14.

POTENT-

POTENT-COUNTERPOTENT, covered with potents counterplaced.

POWDERED, the irregular strewing of some small charge all over the shield.

PRIDE. A peacock when the tail is spread in a circle is called a peacock in pride.

PROPER, the natural colour of any bearing.

PURPURE, the purple colour used in coat armour.

Q.

QUATERFOIL, four-leaved grass.

Lat. Quaterfolium.

Fr. Quatrefeuille.

See Plate I. fig. 24.

QUARTERED, the division of the shield into any number of equal parts, or squares.

Lat. Quadripartitus.

Fr. Escartelé.

QUARTERINGS, different coats of arms borne by inheritance in the same shield.

QUARTERLY, divided into four equal parts.

QUARTERLY QUARTERED, a term used when the saltire

saltire is quartered in the center, the four arms or branches being of different tinctures.
QUEUE, the tail of animals.

R.

RADIANT, having rays or beams.

Lat. Radians.

Fr. Rayonnant.

RAGULÉ, ragged, uneven.

——, cross. Vide Plate I. fig. 15.

RAMPANT, the upright position of the lion as if climbing.

Lat. Repens.

RAY, a stream of light.

Lat. Radius.

Fr. Rayon.

RAYONNANT or **RAYONNÉE**, rays or beams of light issuant.

RECERCELÉE, a cross with circles at the extremities like rams' horns. Vide Plate I. fig. 17.

RECROSSED, implies the same as Cross Croslet.

REGARDANT, looking backward.

Lat. Retrospeciens.

RESPECTING,

RESPECTING, said of animals borne face to face.

Lat. Respiciens.

Fr. Affronté.

RIBAND, a diminutive of the bend.

ROSE, a flower very common in coat armour, and the filial distinction of the seventh son.

ROUNDLE, a kind of ball or small globular bearing, of different appellations according to colour.

RUSTRE, a kind of lozenge pierced with a round hole in the center.

S.

SABLE, black.

SALIENT, the posture of a beast of prey springing or leaping forward.

Lat. Saliens.

SALTIERWISE, or **SALTIERWAYS**, the disposition of charges in the form of the Saltier.

SANGUINE, the murrey colour, but seldom used in coat armour.

SCARPE,

SCARPE, or SCARF, the diminutive of the bend sinister.

SEGREANT, a term applicable to the griffin when in the posture which in a lion is called rampant, with the wings elevated.

Lat. Erectus.

Fr. Segreant.

SEJANT, the position of an animal when sitting.

Lat. Sedens.

Fr. Sejant, or Assis.

SEMÉE, strewed all over, as a field sprinkled with billets, fleurs de lis, &c.

Lat. Sparsus.

Fr. Semé.

SINISTER, the left.

SPRINGING, a term used for beasts of chase, as salient is for those of prey.

SPLENDOUR, the sun is said to be in its splendour when depicted with face and rays.

STATANT, the standing position of animals.

Lat. Stans.

Fr. En pied.

D

SUR-

SURMOUNTED, the bearing of one charge upon another.

T.

TALBOT, a kind of hound with long round ears and large chaps.

TASSELLED, decorated with tassels.

TAU, the Greek T. Vide Plate I, fig. 21.

TAWNEY, or **TENNE**, orange colour.

TIERCE, or **TIERCED**, the division or partition of the shield into three equal parts, and when divided paleways is termed tierced in pale, and when fessways tierced in fess.

TINCTURE, the colour or hue used in coat armour.

TORSE, twisted, as the wreath.

TORTEAUX, red roundles.

TOWERED, having turrets.

Lat. Turrilus.

Fr. Tourelle.

TREFOIL, three leaved grass.

Lat. Trifolium.

Fr.

Fr. Trefle. Vide Plate I, fig. 25.

TRESSURE, one of the ordinaries, half the breadth of the orle, borne flory and counter flory, double and treble. Vide Plate III, fig. 2.

Lat. Limbus.

TRIPPANT, is a term applied to deer and other beasts of chace tripping or walking, as passant is applicable to those of prey.

TRUNKED, trees are so termed when cut off smooth.

TURRET, a small tower.

TURRETED, having turrets.

TUSKS, the long fangs or teeth of boars and other beasts.

TUSKED, having long fangs, or teeth.

V.

VAIR, formed like bells, alternately argent and azure—an ancient fur. Vide Plate II, fig. 12.

Lat. Variegatum.

Fr. Vaire.

VAIR EN POINT is when the point of one vair opposes the base of another.

VAIRY, formed like vair, (which is ever argent and azure) but of different tinctures, which must be specified.

VALLARY, a crown of palisadoes, termed also *castreuse*, or palisadoed crown.

VAMBRACED, arms habited in armour are so termed.

VERDOY, the charging the border with eight vegetable leaves, flowers or fruits.

VERT, the green colour in coat armour.

VESTED, habited, clothed.

VOIDED, the outer shape of a charge shewn by a narrow rim, the inside being of the same metal or colour as the field.

VOIDER, a subordinary, and like the *flasque* or *flanch*, but narrower.

VOLANT, flying.

VORANT, swallowing up or devouring.

Lat. *Vorans*.

Fr. *Devorant*.

VULNED,

VULNED, wounded, as with an arrow, spear,
&c.

Lat. *Vulneratus*.

Fr. *Blessé*.

U.

UNDÉ, or **UNDY**, wavy.

UNGULÉD, hoofed.

UNICORN, an imaginary animal, well known as
one of the royal supporters.

W.

WATTLED, or **JOLLOPPED**, having wattles as a
cock.

WAVY, in a serpentine form resembling waves.

Lat. *Undulatus*.

Fr. *Undé*.

WREATH, the ornament placed on the helmet
to which the crest is affixed.

Lat. *Tortile*.

Fr. *Torce*.

Wreaths are likewise formed of various things, and borne in coat armour.

WYVERN, a fabulous animal of the dragon kind, but with only two legs.



TO

TO trace the rise and progress of heraldry, which had its birth in the dark ages of superstition and ignorance, and became nurtured into science in more enlightened times, would be entering deeper into the subject than can possibly be necessary in a work of this kind, intended merely as an introduction, by which the rudiments are meant to be proposed, as the ground-work for deeper investigation.

The origin of it is certainly of the most remote antiquity; and here the greatest antiquaries have much differed; some tracing it from the patriarchs themselves, adducing holy writ in support of the conjecture; whilst others contend that the devices so early borne, which marked only the tribes or families of the Jews, cannot, strictly speaking, be deemed heraldic, and fix the epoch about the time of the extinc-

tion of the western empire, or from a period not long before the croisades or holy wars.

Let then thus much suffice as to the origin of a science, now lamentably neglected, though many of the fine arts are indebted to it for the greatest improvements, and many advantages may yet be derived from it to the rising generation. May this feeble effort tend to revive a latent spark, and rekindle a passion for a science elegant in itself, instructive and amusing.

To commence the study of heraldry, it is absolutely necessary to become thoroughly acquainted with its scientific terms, for which purpose the foregoing alphabetical arrangement, or short dictionary, should be first studied, in order to attain a more perfect knowledge of the science in general; although it will not be found to contain all the heraldic terms which occur in the various treatises that have been written upon heraldry, which would unnecessarily swell this little work beyond the limits of mere introduction, yet the
most

most common, and such as are in general use, have been carefully selected and defined, as well as the corresponding expressions of Latin and French authors, that the young student may the more readily understand them, should he be tempted to enter into a wider field of knowledge.

Having thus defined the terms most frequently used in heraldry, and for the more ready comprehending them depicted, in the annexed engraving, a representation of many of them, I shall now proceed to speak of the **SHIELD**, the form of which has varied with time, and in early ages was held in the highest estimation in all nations. It would be of little use to enter here upon the antiquity of it, which cannot be doubted. The first use of it may be fairly traced to originate with warfare itself, and it soon became ensigned or charged with allusions to the achievements of the bearer, to whose memory it was afterwards consecrated, and hung over his tomb, as a lasting monument of his prowess and conspicuous

spicuous virtue, and as an incitement to others to emulate his magnanimity and valour; a custom that has continued from the remote ages of antiquity even to our own times, though funeral pomp has lately somewhat abated. I shall merely mention some few of the most common that appear to have been used, the shape of which will be found in the plate subjoined numbered II.

The shield used by the Greeks and Romans, and sometimes called the Norman shield, was cut straight at the top to protect the breast and shoulders, and shaped as a wedge towards the bottom for the more easy wielding it in battle, see No. 1, from which the 2d varies but little, and were both in ancient times commonly used.

The other two, marked 3 and 4, form but little variation, and resemble more the Roman parma, or square shield, from which those numbered 5 and 6 seem to be derived.

The Amazonian pelta, mentioned in the *Æneid*—" *Ducit Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis*"

peltis"—being of a half moon shape, gave free action to the right hand, was generally covered with the hide of beasts, and resembled the Spanish target. See fig. 7.

The convex buckler, marked 8, is sometimes found, though the ornamental border, curled in the way depicted, could never be in use in warfare; but herald painters, engravers, and carvers have so twisted and distorted the shield according to their own fantastic imaginations and whims, that the rules of science have been wholly set at nought by them. I should imagine, however the exterior shape may vary, the shield or buckler was ever of a convex form, in order to glance off the javelin or other weapons thrown in war. The square sort of shield seems the best adapted where the charges are numerous, and I should recommend the use of it with classical simplicity rather than ornament, as the twisted scroll carvings round it partake too much of the bordure, (an ordinary that will be described in its proper place.)

OF

OF THE POINTS OF THE SHIELD.

Having said thus much of the shield, I shall now proceed to the component parts of it which were anciently supposed to represent the warrior himself, and it was common to charge the shield with what are termed rounds or guttés (treated upon hereafter), to represent his honourable wounds received correspondently with those points; but they are little attended to now, though it is necessary to be well acquainted with them, in order to the disposal of charges in various parts of the shield. The points are nine in number, and particularly marked by letters in the annexed plate, fig. 9, and are denominated as follow, the upper part of the shield being called the chief, representing the head, and the part immediately under it, the honour point, to represent the breast.

A. Dexter

- A. Dexter chief point.
 - B. Middle chief.
 - C. Sinister chief.
 - D. Honour point.
 - E. Fess point.
 - F. Nombril point.
 - G. Dexter base.
 - H. Middle base.
 - I. Sinister base.
-

OF THE DIVISION OF THE SHIELD.

Having sufficiently described the various points of the shield, I now come to speak of the divisions of it. These divisions are all described in plate II, viz.

Shield 3. *Party per Pale*, or more generally called only *per pale*, is an equal division of the shield by a perpendicular line; but when it is divided into more parts than two it is called

ed *paly* of the number partitioned, which are seldom more than 6 or 8.

Shield 1. *Per Fess* divides the shield across by a horizontal line; and quarterly is attained by the pale and fess lines crossing each other.

Shield 2. *Per Bend* (which always implies dexter) is effected by drawing a line diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base points of the shield.

Shield 4. *Per Bend Sinister* is formed by a line drawn in contrary direction to the last.

Shield 11. *Per Saltier* is made by the cross lines of the two bends dexter and sinister.

Shield 5. *Per Cheveron* is a partition made by the base lines of the saltier raised a little higher, so as to divide the shield more equal.

Shield 7. *Gyronné of six* is formed by crossing the saltier lines perpendicularly.

Shield 8. *Gyronné of eight*, formed as the last, with the addition of an horizontal line.

Shield 10. *Per Pale and Per Cheveron* is composed of these two divisions before described.

Shield

Shield 6. *Checqué* is produced by a repetition of the quarterly lines at equal distances. and

Shield 6, *Lozengé*, is likewise obtained by crossing the diagonal lines of the two bends.

These lines of partition have by many been considered as the marks and cuts received on the shield in battle, and that they so became bearings in honour of the dangers encountered; but these divisions of the shield were not confined to the plain line. Their varieties will be found in Plate III, and they are denominated as follows:

1. *Engrailed*.

2. *Invected*.

3. *Undulated*, or *Wavy*, represents the waves of the sea, and is applicable to sea faring persons.

4. *Embattled*, representing the battlements of a castle, is adapted to military people.

5. *Ragule* is a kind of ragged line.

6. *Indented* is shaped like the teeth of a saw.

7. *Dancetté* represents the same, but the inden-

indentations are much larger and wider than those of the last.

8. *Nebulé* is formed to represent the clouds.

9. *Rayonné*, or *Radiated*, resembles rays of light.

10. *Dove-tailed*, resembling the dove's tail, of a wedge form.

11. *Patonce*, derived from the French word *potence*, a crutch, is formed somewhat resembling it.

12 and 13. *Nowy* and *Escartelé* are seldom met with in arms.

14. *Angled* is a line broken in the middle upwards by a right angle, and

15. *Bevelled*, differs from the last by an acute instead of a right angle, but these are very seldom met with in coat armour.

OF TINCTURES.

I shall now proceed to the various tinctures used in coat armour: for though shields, targets, and

and bucklers, were anciently made of the hides of animals, and often covered with metallic plates, or made entirely of metal, silvered or gilt over, yet in the course of time colours were borne, to diversify the escocheon, and to represent, by an arbitrary and fanciful allusion, the virtues or prowess of the bearer; and these metals and colours, by a simple invention, are described in drawings and engravings where metal and colour cannot conveniently be introduced, by hatched lines that admirably answer the purpose; but this method not being in general use before the 17th century, the different publications upon heraldry prior to that time have not the advantage of these distinguishing marks, and indeed many heraldic works since, are very incorrect as to this particular.

There are only two metals used in armorial bearings, viz. gold and silver.

Or, Gold, so denominated, is often expressed by yellow colour in paintings as less expensive and more convenient to be got, and in en-

E

graving

graving or sketching, (which, when done with a pen and ink, is called tricking,) is described by small dots all over the surface, as in Plate II, fig. 3.

Argent, or silver, for the same reason is often left white, and much the better so, as that metal soon tarnishes, and the paper or vellum surface being left unmarked, sufficiently implies it to be argent.

Gules, or red, may allude to the blood of the enemy slain in battle, and in religious disputes might imply the willingness of the bearer to spill his own in defence of it, and the red cross became a principal bearing in the crusades, or holy wars. It is a colour of superior brightness, and the etymology of the word has been traced from the French *gueule*, meaning mouth colour; among heraldic tinctures, it is esteemed the first, and is described by perpendicular lines, as in Plate II, fig. 1.

Azure, the next in rotation, is blue, and one of the primitive colours of nature, being that of the canopy of heaven, and for its purity and splendour

splendour was no doubt introduced into heraldry to convey such an idea of the bearer: it is expressed by horizontal lines. Vide Plate II, base of fig. 1.

Sable, which follows next, is painted black. It is considered next in degree to azure; yet some heralds place it after vert and purple, giving precedence to these two colours from their being a compound of azure. Sable is marked by perpendicular and horizontal lines crossing each other, and by some has been thought to imply vengeance and the deathful prowess of the bearer. Vide Plate II, fig. 2.

Vert, or green, is supposed to have become an armorial bearing in reference to the earth clad in the livery of the spring, in like manner as that of azure expressed the heavens, and is supposed to have originally implied activity. It is represented by hatches drawn from the dexter summit of the shield diagonally to the sinister base, as in Plate II, lower part of shield 2.

Purple, or purple, is a compound tint of

E 2

blue

blue and red, originally intended to express flame colour; this colour is represented by lines drawn in contrary direction to that of vert, that is from the sinister corner to the right base of the shield, as in Plate II, fig. 4.

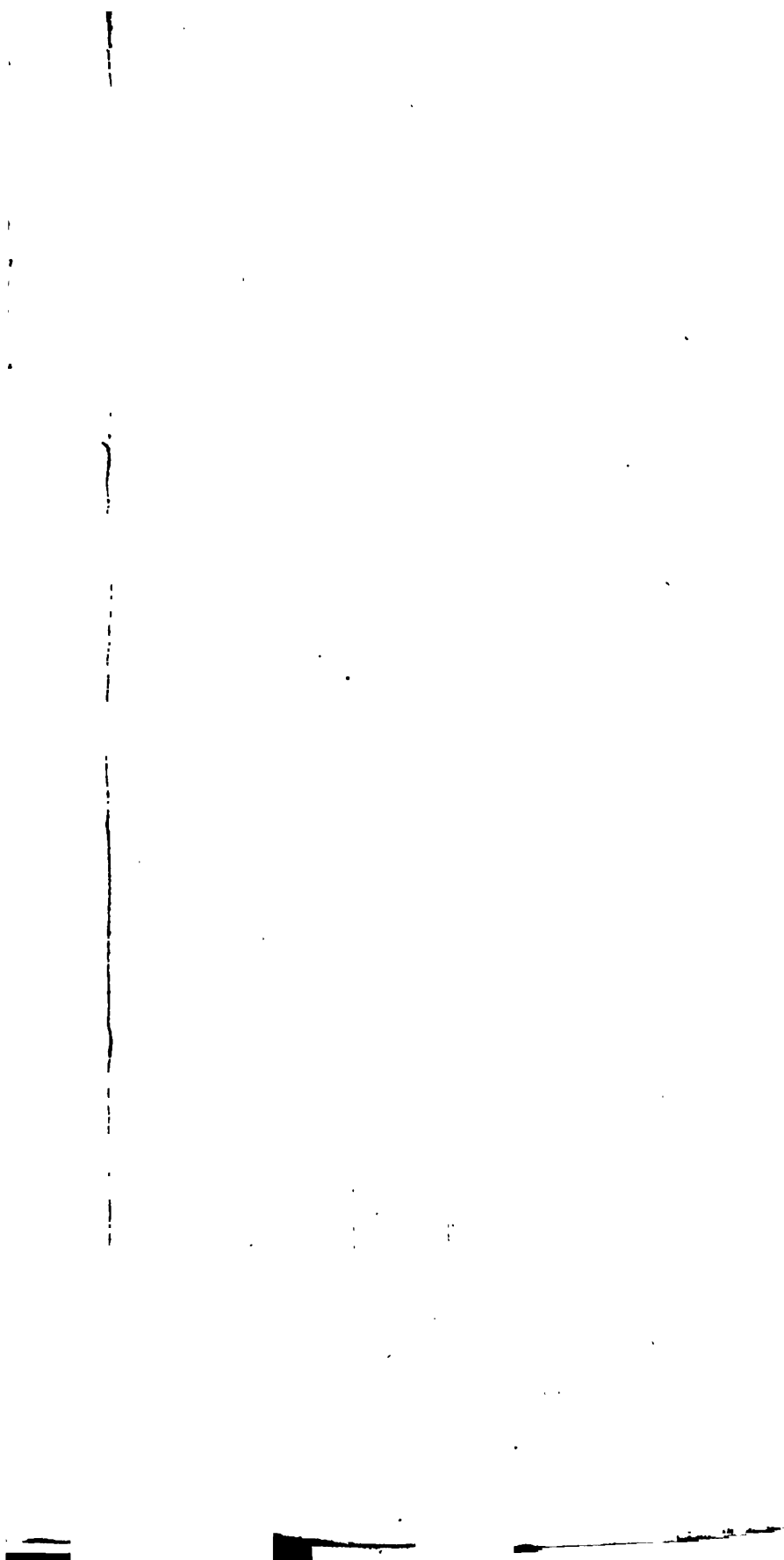
Tenné, and *Sanguine*, are two obsolete tinctures, seldom or never used. *Tenné* is painted orange colour, and expressed by the lines which mark azure and purple crossing each other; and *Sanguine*, dark red, is marked by the cross lines of vert and purple, as in Plate II, fig. 2. But the better to understand the method of marking the different tinctures, an exact representation of them will be found in Plate II. These are all the metals and colours used in heraldry; and it is here necessary to remark, that in the composition of arms it should ever be strictly observed as an invariable rule not to place metal upon metal, or colour upon colour, which is termed false heraldry, although some instances occur in very ancient coats where it has been overlooked, but they are seldom met with. This rule, however,

however, does not apply where the field or surface of the shield is divided of different metals or colours as they are not supposed to lap or fold over each other, but placed contiguous; it is therefore perfectly classical to blazon arms per fess, or per cheveron, or and argent, or gules and azure, so that care be taken that the charges which happen to fall on each are of an opposite nature. It was formerly the custom to emblazon the splendid escutcheons of emperors, kings, and princes, by the planetary system, and those of noblemen by corresponding names of precious stones, but this method has long been laid aside, though there are many heraldic works extant where such are used; indeed blazonry was carried to such a pitch of wild enthusiasm in the dark ages of superstition, that it was applied to the caballistic secrets of numbers, the complexion, age, and temper of man; the elements of nature, the constellations of heaven; the metals of the earth, &c. &c. and for the sake of amusement more than instruc-

tion, as such extravagant imaginations no longer exist, I shall here give the reader a curious paradigm, extracted from the best of authors on that fanciful subject, which I have extracted from the *Encyclopædia Londinensis*, and which will give at once a concise and accurate synopsis of this curious system, and may serve to prove the great veneration and esteem in which the science was held at such remote periods of time.

Para-

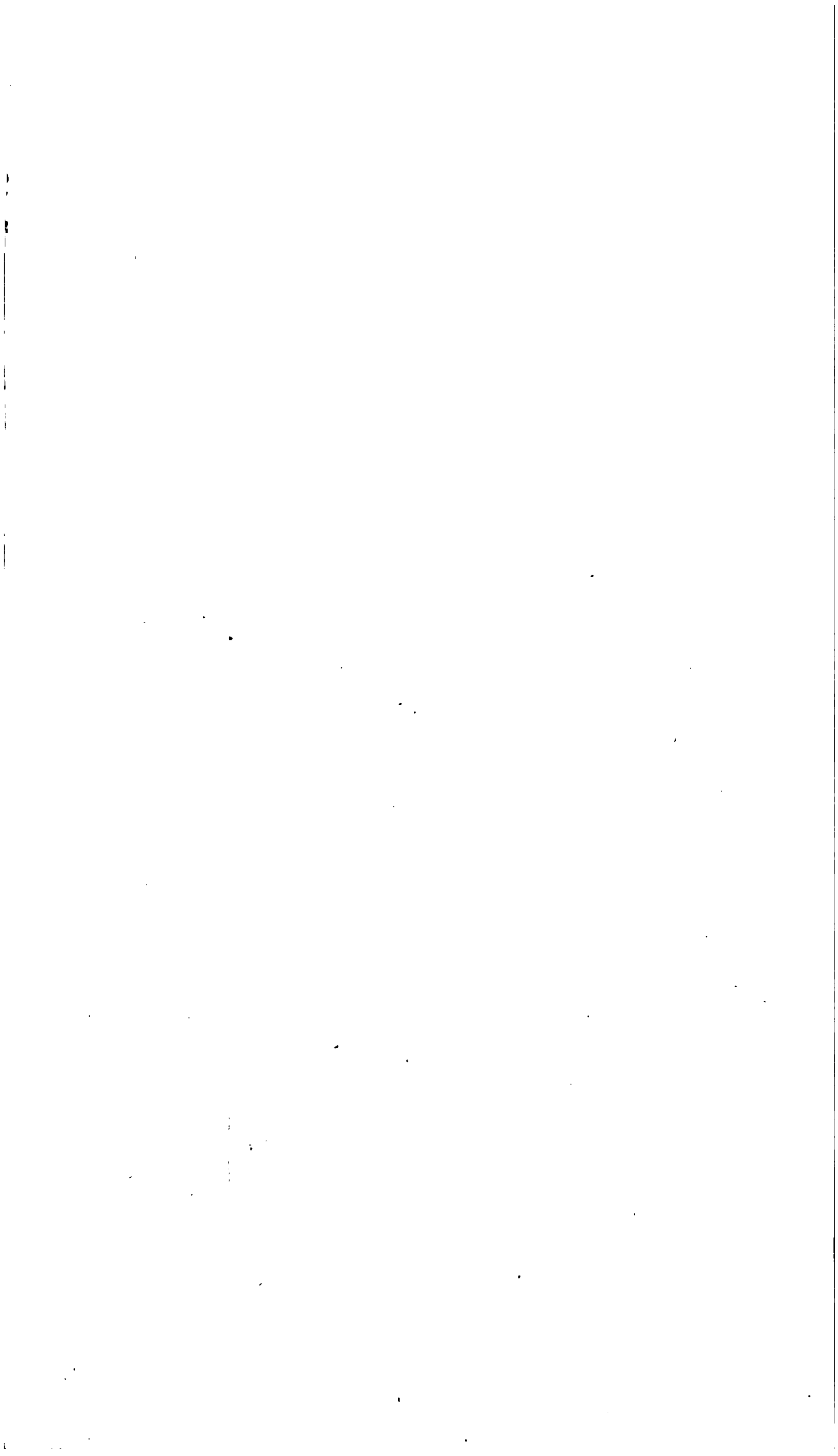
Nents.	Seasons and times of Day.	Ages.	Tempers.	Virtues.	Flowers.	Numbers.
at	Noon	Adoles- cence	Blithe	Force	Helio- trope	1, 3
After	Morning	Infancy	Phlegm- atic	Hope	Lily	2, 12
Ge	Autumn	Manhood	Choleric	Charity	Rose	10
Ar	Summer	Child- hood	Sanguine	Justice	Blue Bell	4, 9
ie	Spring	Youth	Bilious	Strength	The field	6, 11
her- Pit	Evening	Old Age	Serious	Tempe- rance	Iris	7
th	Winter and Night	Decrepi- tude	Melan- choly.	Prudence	Scabiosa	5, 8



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 ten of vic-
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 er part of

Ermines,



OF FURS.

I SHALL now speak of the furs borne in armorial ensigns, which probably have their origin from the actual coverings of the shields borne by the inhabitants of northern climes, though they certainly became a principal bearing by many of the crusaders in token of victory over the fur-clad infidels of Armenia, Tartary, &c. in the holy wars.

Ermine, the first on the list, is white with spots of black hair, representing the tuft on the tail of the little animal so called. It is supposed to have an allegorical allusion to the extreme niceness of this little quadruped that will rather suffer death by yielding to the hand of the huntsman, than sully the whiteness of its fur, and might, therefore, as an armorial bearing, imply that death is preferable to the loss of honour. Vide Plate II, lower part of shield 4.

Ermines, formed by inverting the last fur, is black with white spots, and seems more the effect of fancy than any natural production. Vide Plate II, shield 10.

Erminites is a kind of fur seldom used in armoury, and differs only from the ermine by a red hair on each side the center spot, which is black.

Erminois, deemed also a fur, is composed of a gold grounding, with black ermine spots. Vide Plate II, shield 5.

Pean is the reverse of the last; that is, black with gold spots.

These are all denominated furs, but there is another bearing, about which heralds are much in doubt, but which I shall here describe, called

Vair, which is composed of pieces resembling bells, alternately argent and azure. When this kind of bearing, termed vair, is borne of other tinctures, as is sometimes the case, it is then called vairy of such a metal, and such a colour, as it happens to be composed;

posed; and in old coats of arms what are termed *vairy cuppy*, and *counter vairy*, are sometimes, though very seldom, found: in the former case the field is filled with crutches or potences, and in the latter the bells are placed base to base, and point to point, but as they do not occur in modern bearings, they are omitted in the plate where the furs are delineated. Vide Plate II, shield 12.

OF GUTTES, OR DROPS.

THE formation of the shield, and its different points and divisions, having been explained, as well as the metals, colours, and furs, used in armoury, I shall now treat on a very common bearing called *guttés*, which differ in technical denomination as they vary in colour, and are of several sorts, preserving the same form, which is that of a drop of any liquid matter they are intended to represent. They will be found

found engraved in Plate III. and it must be observed that they are never borne singly, but always scattered in indefinite numbers.

25. *Gutté d'Or*, being of gold, in allusion to ingots of that precious metal.

26. *Gutté d'Eau*, representing drops of water, allusive to the sweat of the brow, which in the toil of battle bedewed the warrior's shield.

27. *Gutté de Sang*, or drops of blood, borne in memory of those shed in the field.

28. *Gutté de Poix*, drops of pitch, anciently used in warfare, and poured boiling hot on the heads of besiegers in narrow covered ways, or whilst in the act of scaling ramparts, and were borne on the shield in honourable token of the great dangers that had been so encountered.

29. *Gutté de Larmes* are azure drops, representing tears, doubtless to express sorrow.

30. *Gutté d'Huile d'Olive*, which is seldom met with in coat-armour, represents oil; it is
vert,

vert, and might well allude to the healing qualities of it, and its great utility to the wounded knight.

OF ROUNDES.

WE next come to what are termed roundles, another very common bearing, which are circular, and of different appellations according to their colour: they have been erroneously supposed to allude to the bruises received on the shield in battle, either from the point of the axe, or the dents made by stones thrown from the balista or sling used in ancient warfare; these roundles will be likewise found depicted in Plate III.

15. *The Bezant*, which is Or, represents the coin of Byzantium, or Constantinople, and may refer to wealth gained by honour from the ransom of the vanquished, or otherwise.

16. *The Plate*, being argent, likewise represents coin, is derived from the Spanish word

word *plata*, silver, and probably has a similar allusion with the bezant.

17. *The Torteau*, from being gules, may well denote a spot of blood, and thus have become a very honourable bearing in token of the wounds received in battle.

18. *The Hurt*, which is azure, representing the berry of that name growing upon heaths, which is of a dark blue colour, may have been taken as an armorial bearing probably from the achievement of great exploits gained in the places where they grow.

19. *The Pomme*, being the French word for apple, is vert, and was probably intended to commemorate an extensive knowledge, in the first bearer, of the peaceful art of cultivating orchards.

20. *The Golpe* is purpure, and supposed from the word to represent a pill or bolus, which is gulped or swallowed, and in the days of fiction and romance might be said to have been used for the purpose of poisoning, or laying asleep, the chimerical guardians of enchanted

chanted castles, and so introduced into blazonry.

21. *The Pellet*, called likewise an *ogress*, is sable, and probably signified the balls of lead or iron, which were discharged by means of engines constructed for that purpose before the invention of gunpowder; but may possibly be derived from the French word *pallet*, which signifies a quoit, the amusement of the earliest age, with one of which Apollo killed his friend Hyacinth by accident when playing at this game.

22. *The Orange*, being tenné, represents that fruit, which grew in abundance in those countries where heraldry was held in the greatest estimation.

23. *The Guze* is painted sanguine, about which heraldic authors are much at a loss; it is however thought to represent a red hot ball thrown with engines at besiegers, or may perhaps have been derived from the French word *geuse*, which implies the iron when melting in the foundry.

24. *The*

24. *The Fountain*, which is likewise round, is barry wavy of six argent and azure, representing a well or spring of water, and might have been borne by ancient knights to express the inexhaustible source of courage ever to be found within them, which flowed from motives equally pure as the crystal stream.

But before I close the subject of roundles, I must mention that foreign heralds, however they may vary in colour, denominated them all *torteaux*, naming the tincture; the English alone using the terms before enumerated and described.

OF THE HONORABLE ORDINARIES.

THOUGH some authors class indiscriminately under one general denomination what are termed honorable ordinaries, subordinate ordinaries, and common charges, to avoid confusion, and give a more clear idea of these bearings,

ings, which so often occur and form part of almost every coat, I shall select them under their different heads, which from being so arranged may be the easier remembered. I shall first treat of what are called honorable ordinaries, which are as follow:

The Chief occupies the whole of the upper part of the escoccheon, divided by a cross line drawn at about a third of the height of it, and is often set apart for honorable augmentations to arms granted for some special cause of renown, and where they appear most conspicuous; thus, the heroic Lord Nelson, Sir Sidney Smith, and others, bear allusions to their gallant exploits in that part of their armorial ensigns. The chief has a diminutive called a fillet. Plate II. 13.

The Fess is produced by parallel lines horizontally drawn across the middle of the shield, and is derived from the Latin *fascia*, a roller or band, which the French heralds call *fasce*. Plate II. 14. The fess should be of the width of one third of the height of the shield,

shield, and when reduced to a fourth is termed a bar, but when further reduced to half the breadth of the bar is called a barrulet, and when borne diminutive on each side of the fess a cottice, all of which I shall speak of in their proper places, and more fully describe.

The Pale is formed by two perpendicular parallel lines, and should be of the width of about one third of the shield cross-ways. Plate II. 15. This is a very ancient bearing, and variously accounted for in different treatises written upon heraldry. Some have imagined it to represent a pale or stake, and others a scarf or ribbon. By reduction in size this, like the fess, produces other bearings called the Pallet, and the Endorse, the former being half its width, but the latter much less.

The Cross. This can be easily imagined, and is formed by two parallel perpendicular and the like horizontal lines, meeting in the center or fess point, of the width of about a fifth part of the shield. Plate II. 16. It seems composed of the pale and fess, and was no doubt

doubt one of the principal bearings used in the Holy wars, and from which the great number of other crosses have originated, borne in the cause of Christianity.

The Bend, which is ever considered dexter, unless the contrary is expressed, is made by two diagonal lines across the shield, from the dexter chief to the sinister base, and should contain a fifth part of its surface; but when charged with other bearings, one third, as after expressed. Plate II, 17. From this ordinary several subordinaries are formed, by reducing its size, called bendlets, garters, cottices, costs, and ribbons, treated upon in this work hereafter.

The Bend Sinister is formed exactly like the last, differing only in crossing from the sinister chief to the dexter base of the shield. Plate II, 18.

The Saltire, which is derived from the French word *saultoir* or *sautoir*, from the Latin *saltare*, to leap over, may possibly allude to the

bends of which it is composed crossing each other; but I should rather be inclined to think, that as the saltire resembles the cross of St. Andrew, it became an ancient bearing in religious wars, to indicate a readiness to suffer martyrdom in the great cause of Christianity. Plate II, 19.

The Cheveron, composed from the last, consisting of the lower half of the saltire, is clearly derived from the French word *chevron*, being the rafters of timber joined in angle at the top to bear the roof of buildings. Plate II, 20. This ordinary also, by diminution, forms what is called the cheveronnel, and, being still more reduced, the couple close, a term but very seldom used, being generally called a cottice; but French heralds admit of only one diminutive of the cheveron, which they term *etaye*, containing one third part of it.

These are what are called the honorable ordinaries, and are depicted in Plate II; and it is here necessary to remark, that when the shield
is

is divided into several parts fess-ways, cheveron-ways, or bendways, it is called barry, bendy, and cheveronny, of the number of pieces in the division.

SUBORDINATE ORDINARIES.

HAVING described the honorable, I now come to speak of the subordinate ordinaries, which will be found delineated in Plate III. I shall, however, first class under this head the diminutives of the honorable ordinaries as follows: viz.

Of the Diminutive of the Chief.

The Fillet is the only one sprung from that ordinary, and seldom met with; indeed the exact proportion of the chief is not always so nicely attended to as it ought, and the one might easily be taken for the other.

The Diminutives of the Fess.

The Bar diminishes from the fess, and should be one fourth of the height of the shield, the fess being one third.

The Barulet is half the width of the bar.

Bars Gemelles are diminutives of the last, decreased about one half, and are always borne in couples.

The Cottice is of a similar width with the gemelle, borne on each side the fess, and indeed, as we shall presently see, accompanying in like manner all the other ordinaries.

The Diminutives of the Pale.

The Pallet is half the breadth of the pale.

The Endorse commonly half that of the pallet, and resembles the cottice.

The Diminutives of the Bend.

The Bendlet decreases from the bend about one third.

The

The Garter and Ribbon are somewhat less, and but seldom occur, and

The Cost, or Cottice, is still narrower, and generally borne on each side, termed a bend cotticed.

The Scarpe, from the French *écharpe*, a scarf, is a diminutive of the bend sinister and half its breadth.

The Diminutives of the Cheveron.

The Cheveronnel is half the size of the cheveron, and

The Couple Close, or Cottice, which is never borne without the cheveron appearing on each side, in like manner as described of the fess and bend cotticed.

The other subordinaries are,

1. *The Bordure*, which by some heralds has been classed among the principal ordinaries, goes entirely round the shield, and is of great antiquity, and often used to distinguish illegitimate offspring. Its breadth is

F 3

about

about a fifth part of the shield, extending to the outer edge of it; for when the surface of the escocheon appears on the outside, it is denominated an *orle*, from the Latin *orla*, a border and *orula*, a small border, from which the French derive the word *ourlet*, a selvage or hem. Vide Plate III. 10. The *bordure* is not always plain, but borne variously, wavy, engrailed, indented, &c. &c. and is often charged with some bearing. The terms, *enurny* (*orné*) *enaluron*, (*en orle*) *perflew*, and *entoyre*, (*entouré*) all applied to the *orle*, are sometimes found in ancient blazon, but have been long disused.

2. *The Tressure* seems derived from the *bordure*, though only half of its breadth; it is borne what is termed *flory* and *'counterflory*, double, and sometimes triple, and comes from the French *tressor*, to weave, and is borne in the royal arms of Scotland. See Plate III, 2.

3. *The Inescocheon* is a little shield borne on the larger, by way of charge, and in this manner the badge of baronets is borne.

4. *The*

4. *The Pile* is formed by two lines drawn from the upper center part of the shield, in width about one third, and gradually closing diagonally to a point near the middle base, in shape resembling a wedge, or pile, from which it was undoubtedly derived; though with respect to its origin, authors have much differed.

5. *The Canton* is a small square part of the shield at the dexter chief, and though of no exact dimension, is generally of about a third of the shield in width, and the like in height or one ninth part of the whole surface; it is sometimes, though very rarely, borne on the sinister, but in that case always so denominated. The canton, like the chief, is often used for honourable augmentations to coat armour.

6. *Flanches* are formed by curved lines on each side of the shield, drawn from about a fourth part of the width of the top to the same distance at bottom, leaving the middle space about one third. The flanch is evidently de-

rived from the French word *flanc*, signifying a side. See Plate III, fig. 6.

7. *The Gyron* is of a triangular form, and seldom used now; it contains one eighth of the shield when parted gyronné, or supposing the shield to be divided quarterly, it is the lower half of the first quarter when parted per bend. This, like the bend and canton, if sinister, must be so expressed. See Plate III, fig. 7.

8. *The Fret* is composed of what is called a mascle, placed in the center of the shield, through which two pieces bendwise of the same width are interlaced in saltire. Plate III, fig. 8; and when the whole surface of the shield is crossed at equal distances by narrow pieces running bendways, dexter and sinister interlaced, it is termed *fretté*.

9. *The Pall* represents the ancient mantle worn by archbishops or heads of the church; and in French the word *pairle* is used from the Latin word *pergula*. It is formed like a cheveron reversed from the upper part of the shield

shield pointing downwards, the point blending into the pale. See Plate III, fig. 9.

10. *The Lozenge* is of a diamond form, of four equal parallel sides; it seems borrowed from the French, and resembles the ancient quarries of glass in old windows, or diamond on playing cards. See Plate III, fig. 11.

11. *The Mascle*, in Latin *macula*, is the lozenge perforated in the form of the outer edge, leaving only a narrow border, representing the mesh of a net. See Plate III, fig. 12.

12. *The Fuzil* is formed by lengthening the lozenge, and comes from the Latin word *fusum* a spindle; in French it is termed *fuseau* or *fusel*. See Plate III, fig. 13.

13. *The Rustre* is also a lozenge, but pierced by a round hole, which, with the foregoing three, must ever be placed perpendicular, the longest way, as shewn in Plate III, fig. 14.



COMMON

COMMON CHARGES.

THE various charges borne in coat armour are so numerous, it is utterly impossible in a work of this kind to enter into a description of them. They consist of objects natural, artificial, and chimerical: all that fancy could invent, or superstition suggest, man himself, and his constituent parts, beasts, birds, and fishes, all the animal, vegetable, and mineral world, as well as the constellations of heaven, became charges for the shield, to diversify and adorn it; and to attain a thorough knowledge of them will require time and attention to the study.

I shall therefore only speak generally as to what are very common, to give the reader a little idea of the method of disposing them in the escocheon, and of the terms applicable to the position of heraldic animals.

Beasts and Birds are the most common charges that occur in armory, and are borne whole, and in parts, in various postures; and
above

above all, the lion both in arms and for crest is perhaps more used than any other of the animal creation, and is generally borne either *passant*, *rampant*, *saliant*, *sejant*, or *couchant*, *guardant*, or *reguardant*.

Passant is its natural position when walking.

Rampant is applied when raised on its hind legs with the fore paws extended, the dexter being somewhat higher than the sinister of all four legs.

Saliant, being erect, in the act of springing on its prey.

Sejant, and *Couchant*, are very natural positions, easily conceived of animals when sitting and lying down.

The Lion's Head is invariably to be considered in profile looking to the dexter or right, unless described to the contrary.

Guardant is the proper term when the full face appears, and

Reguardant, when the head is turned quite round in profile, looking backwards to the sinister or left side.

Demi-

Demi-Lions are very common in coat armour, and generally borne *rampant*; it is the upper half of the beast, erased, or couped, at the lower part of body. *Erased* signifying to be torn asunder, leaving the part jagged in three pieces; and *couped*, cut off.

Lions are often collared and chained, and hold in the mouth or paws different devices, and are pierced with various instruments, such as arrows, spears, &c.

The heraldic terms above enumerated, and the rules observed as to lions will generally apply to other animals, such as the leopard, tiger, ounce, bear, boar, bull, &c.

The Heads of Beasts are very common bearings, and do not when so termed imply anything else but the bare head, a part of the neck being generally shewn, boars heads excepted, which are often placed erect, and fessways erased, or couped; and when the neck is intended to appear is described couped or erased at the neck.

The Legs and Paws of animals, especially
of

of lions and bears, likewise often occur in heraldry, and the leg of the lion is termed *jamb*, and are either coupé or erased.

The Stag or Deer tribe, when in a standing posture, is termed *statant*, full-faced at gaze, when moving forward called *trippant*, running, *courant*, and if lying down, *lodged*.

The Eagle, being the first of the feathered throng, has likewise become very common in coat armour; and the position of the wings of that and every other bird, if at all raised, must be properly described. When standing with the wings a little raised, it is termed rising; but if quite expanded, the wings are called elevated, and an eagle is said to be displayed when, as it is vulgarly called, spread. The term *volant* is applied to birds on the wing.

The Arm and Leg of man often occur armed and variously vested, and the exact position must ever be described, whether erect or embowed.

Fish likewise, and especially the dolphin, are frequently found in arms; when they are depicted

depicted erect, it is termed *hauriant*, but in the natural position, *naiant*.

Animals are borne frequently of their own natural hue, and are then called *proper*, but they are sometimes of metal, and often of colour.

I shall now conclude my observations respecting charges; and I doubt not but the reader will soon become familiar with most of them that occur, by a little attention, and a careful perusal of the alphabetical arrangement of scientific terms prefixed to this Introduction, which will explain many of them.



OF THE CREST.

THE shield and method of charging it having been fully explained, the next thing to be considered is the crest, derived from the Latin word *crista*, the comb of a cock, called in French *cimier*. This seems to have its origin from the warriors of old, who wore horse hair
of

of various colours flowing from the upper ridge of the helmet or casque, somewhat similar to what a few of our light horse regiments use at this time. Devices were afterwards introduced, and the helmet became adorned with the figures of lions, dragons, &c. which, by adding to the height increased the fierce appearance of the warrior, and from such ornaments the modern crest now commonly used with coat armour had its birth. Some writers have maintained the device was introduced upon the institution of the Order of the Garter by King Edward the Third, but this is evidently a mistaken notion; crests having been borne from a far more remote period of time, though they certainly were not generally used till latter years, and were probably only attached to the helmets of commanders and chiefs in former times, for the better distinguishing them in battle, and many ancient families entitled to bear coat armour are without crests, though I do not exactly think the being without a proof of antiquity.

Crests

Crests are generally borne upon what is termed a wreath, (explained hereafter) though sometimes issuing from crowns or coronets, and frequently agree with some charge in the arms.

In Germany and other foreign countries, it is the custom to bear the crest belonging to every quartering the family is entitled to; but in England it is otherways, and but one crest is usually borne, except in cases where an additional name is taken upon the inheritance of property, or for the particular alliance with the representative of some ancient family whose possessions are inherited by it.

OF THE HELMET.

THE helmet, called also in English helm, basinet, morion, salade, and casque, in Latin *galea*, *cassis*, and in French *haulme*, *hatme*, and *casque*, has been of various forms and compositions

positions to protect the head in battle: but I shall only speak of such as are generally seen with coat armour, and by their form and position denote the dignity and degree of the bearer, and which are four in number, viz.

1. The helmet, assigned to the sovereign, and to Princes of the Blood Royal, is of gold, full-faced, having six bars, and lined with crimson.

2. That borne by Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons is formed of steel with five golden bars, lined also with crimson, and placed a little in profile.

3. The full-faced steel helmet, without bars, the vizor or beaver up, ornamented with gold, and lined with crimson, belongs to Baronets and Knights.

4. The steel helmet, with the vizor or beaver down, likewise ornamented with gold and placed in profile, is used by esquires and gentlemen.

These four helmets, which will be found engraved in Plate IV, may be very easily remembered, and point out the different degrees of
G dignity.

dignity. The Germans, who, I have remarked, bear so many crests, place all of them upon helmets looking from each side towards the center one; but English blazoners, when one only is borne, place it, if in profile, always looking to the dexter. Where two are depicted, they are placed face to face, for the sake of uniformity.

The helmet and crest, as well as the banner of the arms, are hung over the stalls of the Knights of the Garter in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and over those of the Knights of the Bath in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster, when the ceremony of installation takes place: and it was formerly the custom thus to decorate the tombs of persons of distinction, these ornaments, forming a part of the funeral pomp, being carried in procession with other heraldic trophies, such as the surcoat, sword and targe, gauntlets, spurs, &c. a custom still adhered to in all public funerals of great men.

OF

OF THE WREATH.

THE wreath, or what is termed by the French the *torse*, is supposed to be formed of two pieces of ribbon, silk, or thread of gold and silver, with different colours, according to the tinctures of the arms, twisted together and placed on the helmet whereon to fix the crest. The word itself implies it to be round, but when represented in paintings only one half can be seen. It is composed of the principal metal and colour on the arms, shewing six of the twists, beginning with the metal, and ending with the colour, as represented in Plate VIII, fig. 11.

OF THE MANTLING.

MANTLINGS were originally used for the purpose of covering the helmet to protect it from wet, so destructive to the polish: they hung flowing from the wreath, were generally made of leather, and in battle became often much

cut and hacked by the sword. These incisions were of course honourable marks of glory, being evident proofs of the great dangers encountered, and no doubt gave rise to the whimsical indentations and curlings of the mantlings now used, which are twisted and curled in all directions at the fancy of the painter. They are called by the French lambrequins, and might have been lined with fur, the better to resist the inclemency of the weather: the mantling of the royal arms appears so lined, the outside being of gold or gilt, and it was formerly a general rule to make the mantle gules, and the doublings or linings argent, of all the inferior nobility and gentry; but the tinctures of the arms are now considered, and, like the wreath, the mantle is composed of the principal colour and metal, the outer side being of colour, and the inner of metal, the better to preserve it; but where no metal appears in the shield of arms, and in its stead ermine occurs, the mantle as well as the wreath, is composed of argent and the principal colour of the coat; for were the coat nothing more than a plain
ermine

ermine field, the wreath and mantling in such case should be argent and sable, furs being never borne in the wreath, nor, properly, in the mantling of any but the Royal Family. There is also another kind of mantling formed more like a cloak, which herald painters tie up fancifully by way of drapery to inclose the shield of arms, and which, however it may be differing from other writers who do not allow of such, I cannot but think as likely to have been used, as that before described; for surely if it was necessary to preserve the helmet from rust, the other parts of the armour required as much care, and this sort of mantling might, I think, with as little inconvenience in battle, have hung from the shoulder, as the other from the head, and it certainly preserves more originality of shape. The surcoat, or loose robe, upon the body, and short sleeves, of which the arms were embroidered or painted, was worn over the armour; and effigies thus habited are often found upon old tombs, and in ancient windows of stained glass.

OF DISTINCTIONS OF HOUSES.

THE shield, wreath, crest, helmet, and mantling having been described, I shall now proceed to the marks of filiation, or what are termed differences in coat armour, used to distinguish the different branches of a family, called also marks of cadency, which should be borne not only in the arms, but on the crest. They consist of nine, and are as follow:

The first son, or heir, bears a label.

Second son, a crescent.

Third son, a mullet.

Fourth son, a martlet.

Fifth son, an annulet.

Sixth son, a fleur de lis.

Seventh son, a rose.

Eighth son, a cross moline, and

Ninth son, a double quatre-foil.

And to distinguish the children of these sons, as forming different houses, the filiation of the father should be borne differenced, with that
of

of the son being charged on it, which the reader will find more fully explained by the table in Plate IV.

The female branches of families should also bear the distinction borne by their fathers, but not as to their own degree of birth, though the Royal Princesses bear certain differences on labels, to denote them as after-mentioned.

When filial distinctions in coat armour took place has not been ascertained; it was, anciently, the method, to make certain variations in the arms, to shew the different branches; but as this was done without order or rule, at the mere whim of the party, it had not the desired effect, and the distinctions before mentioned which were laid down to ascertain it, have been now used for four or five hundred years.

These differences may be borne of any tincture adapted best to make them conspicuous, so that false heraldry, by placing colour upon colour, or metal upon metal, is avoided.

Being upon the subject of differences, I shall now speak of the label, and charges borne, by way of distinction, by the Royal Family, as it will enable the reader, by a little attention to the variation, to know the arms of the Prince of Wales, Royal Dukes, and Princesses. These variations were settled by royal warrant directed to Garter, Principal King of Arms; and both sons and daughters of His Majesty bear a label of three points, with the following charges, which are particularly delineated in Plate IV.

1. The Prince of Wales, a plain label of three points.

2. The Duke of York, a cross gules on the middle point.

3. The Duke of Clarence, a like cross gules on the center drop, and an anchor erect azure on the other two, in allusion to his naval profession, being Grand Admiral of Great Britain.

4. The Duke of Kent, a cross gules between two fleurs de lis azure.

5. The

5. The Duke of Cumberland, a fleur de lis azure between two crosses gules.

6. The Duke of Sussex, two hearts in pale between two crosses gules.

7. The Duke of Cambridge, a cross, and on either side two hearts in pale gules.

8. The Princess Royal, now Queen of Wirtemberg, a rose between two crosses gules.

9. The Princess Augusta Sophia, a rose gules between two ermine spots.

10. The Princess Elizabeth, a cross between two roses gules.

11. The Princess Mary, a rose between two cantons gules.

12. The Princess Sophia, a heart between two roses gules.

13. The Princess Amelia, a rose between two hearts gules.

14. The late Duke of Gloucester, His Majesty's brother, a label of five points argent charged with a fleur de lis azure between four crosses gules, his son at that time bearing the same; and under it a plain label bearing three points

points as the first or eldest son, but upon the death of his father the label of three points was discontinued. His sister, the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester, bearing the like label of five points.

These labels should be borne on the arms, crest, and supporters. The custom of such differences being borne by the Royal Family may be traced to the sons and daughters of Edward the Third, and differences in general were in use as early as the reign of Henry the Third.

OF SUPPORTERS.

I SHALL next consider the bearing of supporters to arms, the origin of which cannot be correctly ascertained, but probably originated, as authors on the science have observed, from the custom of the pages, or attendants of knights being disguised in the shape of lions, tigers,

tigers, &c. when supporting the shield or banner at tournaments. Various are the devices used for supporters; angels, men, women, birds, beasts, and all the fabulous tribe of dragons, wyverns, gryphons, &c. are taken for this purpose. None but peers of the realm, knights of the several orders, and proxies of the blood royal at installations, are entitled to bear supporters to their arms, unless, (as in many cases) for some particular cause His Majesty by royal warrant especially grants the use thereof.

: The supporters of the peers are hereditary with the title, and some few Baronets, who have had the special grant of them for eminent services and heroic actions, have them limited to descend with the title. But it is a personal honour alone, to knights of orders and proxies of the blood royal.

OF

OF CROWNS AND CORONETS.

I SHALL now point out and describe the different crowns and coronets borne by the King, princes, princesses, and peers: they are of nine different sorts, but will soon become familiar, and easily discriminated. All of them will be found in Plate V. of this work.

1. *The Crown of England*, or royal crown, belonging to the king, is a rim of gold from which issues four crosses *pattée*, and the like number of fleurs de lis arranged alternately; from these crosses arise an arched diadem, closing at the top, under a mound, surmounted by a cross *pattée* of gold, the whole enriched with pearls and precious stones. The cap within the crown is of purple velvet, turned up with ermine.

2. *The Coronet of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales*, as heir apparent, is the same as the King's, excepting the omission of one of the arched diadems.

3. *The*

3. *The Princes and Princesses*, sons and daughters of the King, have a similar crown, but without the arch, the cap closing at the top with a tassel, or tuft of gold.

4. *The present Duke of Gloucester*, and his sister the *Princess Sophia of Gloucester*, as nephew and niece of His Majesty, have a coronet of gold composed of four crosses *pattée*, and as many strawberry leaves alternate.

5. *Dukes* have a coronet of strawberry leaves alone, on a rim of gold, eight in number, five only of which are seen in paintings or drawings; but when, as is frequently the case, ducal coronets are placed in arms, or crests borne out of them, only three of the leaves are generally shewn, though some instances may be adduced to the contrary, in which all five are made to appear. Vide Plate V, fig. 15.

The title of Duke is of more ancient standing in the Empire than with us. The first created since the Conquest was Edward the Black Prince, by his father, King Edward the Third, who conferred on him the title of Duke
of

of Cornwall, which was limited to the first born sons of the Kings of England, and is now enjoyed by the Prince of Wales.

6. *Marquisses* bear a rim of gold with four strawberry leaves likewise of gold, and as many large pearls placed alternately, which, partaking of the coronet of a Duke, the title above, and also of that of an Earl, the degree below it, shews the rank of Marquis to be between both.

This title is very ancient, and derived from those who held the office of guarding the marches, called Lords Marchers, abolished by Henry VIII. It was made a title of honour by Richard II, in the eighth year of his reign.

7. *Earls* have likewise a gold circle, or rim, upon which rise eight points of a pyramidal form, also of gold, each point supporting a large pearl, the interstices having strawberry leaves of gold, which rise nearly as high as the points.

This title is of Saxon origin, and was originally amongst them given to the blood royal.

Earls

Earls are of more ancient standing in England than either Dukes or Marquisses, and the first created here was by King Richard the First.

8. *Viscounts* bear a circle of gold supporting fourteen large pearls, seven of which can only be shewn in drawings or paintings. All the rims of the coronets above described are enriched with jewels and precious stones, with crimson velvet caps closed at the top by a tassel or tuft of gold, and turned up with ermine.

This dignity originally denoted the deputy of an Earl, called *Vice-Comes*; it was made a title of honour by Henry the Sixth, in 1439.

9. *Barons*, previous to the reign of Charles the Second, had only a crimson cap, turned up with ermine, as in the engraved plate; but a coronet was granted to them by that monarch, formed of a plain rim of gold, supporting six large pearls; four only of which are seen when placed in profile, the cap being similar to the others. (12.)

The dignity of Baron is a creation either by writ of summons, or patent, and both hereditary:

ditary: by the former mode, the eldest sons of peers, in their fathers' life-time, are often summoned to the Upper House of Parliament; but others are advanced to this honour by patent, which King Richard the Second first instituted. Baronies by patent are limited to heirs male. Baronies by writ, to heirs general; that it is to say by heirs female, in default of male issue; hence most of the late claims of ancient baronies.

The Cap of Maintenance, most commonly called the *Chapeau*, originally worn by our nobility, was of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, and is often borne as the basis for the crest, in which case the wreath is omitted. See the engraving of it in plate V, fig. 13:

These are all the crowns and coronets of the peers of this realm; which are never actually worn on the head, but at the coronations of our monarchs. Foreign noblemen have very different coronets; and when borne over their arms they are usually depicted without any cap. French Counts have eighteen pearls on
the

the rim; Viscounts, a circle of gold enamelled, with four large pearls; and a Baron, a like rim bound about with two rows of pearls, &c. &c.

14. It may not be improper to notice here the crown used by the Kings of Arms, which is of gold, or silver gilt, composed of a circle, on which is inscribed, "*Miserere mei Deus secundum magnam misericordiam tuam,*" being a part of the first verse of the 51st Psalm. The rim is surmounted with sixteen leaves, in shape resembling the oak leaf, every alternate one being somewhat higher than the rest, nine of which appear in the profile view of it: the cap is of crimson satin, closed at the top by a gold tassel, and turned up with ermine. This crown is borne over their official arms, which (as hereafter noted with respect to bishops) are always impaled with their paternal coat, but the crown never actually worn, but at coronations. Vide plate V, fig. 14.

The crown was originally the reward of merit, and not the mark of sovereignty. The

H

Romans

Romans voted it to such as excelled in any particular virtue, and as a triumphal honour after great exploits. The crown, which was in fact a garland, was then composed of laurel leaves or of the very grass plucked from the spot where valour had been displayed, and was held in more estimation than gold itself. The civic crown, or oak-leaved garland, which is often found in coat-armour, together with others which I shall now describe, will be likewise found in Plate V.

16. *The Naval Crown*, composed of a rim surmounted by the sterns and sails of ships placed alternately, is generally of gold, though sometimes both of metal and colour, for variation, and is sometimes borne in the arms; and from it the crests of naval men frequently issue in token of distinguished merit in their profession. Three sterns and two sails, alternately placed, are shewn in the representation of it; and as our navy shines so very conspicuous throughout the world, it has become
a prin-

a principal bearing among our gallant sea officers, so eminently excelling all others in naval tactics and bravery.

17. *The Mural Crown*, or *corona muralis*, is made in imitation of battlements, generally shewing four, and sometimes five, pinacles; it is often of gold, and applicable to military men, and, like the last, borne of various tinctures.

18. *The Eastern Crown* is formed of a rim, from which, at equal divisions, eight rays or points, of a pyramidal form, issue, five of which appear in engravings. This is also borne of metal or colour, and even of both, and has been of late years granted to persons acquiring wealth or honour in the eastern world.

19. *The Celestial Crown* differs but little from the Eastern, being similar in every respect, with the addition of small stars on the top of each ray or point. It seems adapted to those, who, from religious persecution, have suffered much for the faith they profess, to gain hereafter a crown of glory as a reward for their

sufferings. This crown is but little used in comparison with the others which frequently occur.

20. *The Crown of Pales*, or palisadoes, called *Corona Vallaris*, was formerly given as a reward to the first soldier who entered the *vallum*, or ditch, of a fortress, and thus became an heraldic bearing, though not very common.

The Ducal, Mural, Eastern, and Celestial Crowns, when borne with the crest issuant from them, are always placed upon the helmet without the wreath; and these crowns often occur as collars to beasts and birds, and are likewise frequently found placed on the heads of them.

OF MITRES.

THE mitre of an Archbishop differs nothing from that of a Bishop, but in issuing from a ducal coronet, in agreement with the rank and style

style of the prelate who bears it, which agree with those of a Duke.

The mitre of a Bishop is composed of a plain rim or fillet, rising before and behind in a gothic form of arch as shewn in Plate V. fig. 10. and is of gold; but the mitre of the Bishop of Durham (which is the only exception from the rest) differs nothing from that of an Archbishop, issuing out of a ducal coronet, Durham being a palatinate. Vide Plate V, fig. 11.

Having described the different crowns, coronets, and mitres, by which the degrees of dignity may be known, it will be necessary for the young herald attentively to study the peerage to become familiar with the coat armour of each individual, too numerous to attempt a description of in a work like this; but as the arms of the Bishops' Sees never vary, and are always impaled with the family coat (that is, the shield is divided per pale as before described, on the dexter half of which is placed the arms of the See, and on the sinister those of the Bishop, in the same manner as a married

man bears the arms of a wife when no heiress)
I shall here describe the armorial ensigns of the different sees, which may, with a little attention, be easily remembered and recognized. Formerly not only Bishops but the clergy in general were strictly prohibited marriage—the bearing of their arms in this manner, imply, therefore, that they were married spiritually to their sees. And though all the clergy of the Established Church now enjoy the privilege of the holy union, yet the wives of bishops (who are not only spiritual lords, but also peers of the realm) are only gentlewomen, the wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury being called nothing more than plain Mistress, without any other rank, although he is entitled to the highest next the Royal Family. It is said the Bishops' wives petitioned Queen Elizabeth for precedence and title; but the Queen, who was averse to the marriage of the clergy, gave the following laconic answer to the petition, "My ladies ye were not, my ladies ye are not, and my ladies ye never shall be," and none have since

since ventured to apply to the throne upon the subject.

*Blazon of the Arms of the different Sees,
depicted in Plates VI and VII.*

Canterbury, azure, an episcopal staff in pale or, ensigned with a cross pattée argent, surmounted of a pall of the last edged gold, charged with four crosses formé fitché sable.

York, gules, two keys in saltire argent, in the middle chief point the royal crown or.

St. Asaph, sable, two keys in saltire, the wards upwards argent.

Bangor, gules, a bend or, gutté de poix, between two mullets pierced argent.

Bath and Wells, azure, a saltire quarterly quartered or and argent.

Bristol, sable, three ducal coronets in pale or.

Carlisle, argent, on a cross sable, a mitre or.

Chester, gules, three mitres, two and one or.

Chichester, azure, a Prester John, sitting on a tomb stone, in his left hand a mound, his right hand extended or, with a linen mitre on

his head, and in his mouth a sword, fesswise, all proper.

St. David's, sable, on a cross engrailed or, five cinquefoils of the field.

Durham, azure, a cross between four lions rampant or.

Ely, gules, three ducal coronets, two and one or.

Exeter, gules, a sword in pale argent, hilted or surmounted by two keys in saltire of the second, the wards upwards.

Gloucester, gules, two keys in saltire or,

Hereford, gules, three leopards' faces reversed, jessant de lis, two and one or.

Lichfield and Coventry, per pale gules and argent, a cross potent and quadrate in the center, counterchanged, between four crosses pattée the two in the dexter pale or, those in the sinister of the first.

Lincoln, gules, two lions passant gardant in pale or, on a chief azure, the Holy Virgin sitting on a throne with her babe crowned, and a sceptre of the second,

Llandaff,

Llandaff, sable, two crosiers in saltire, the dexter argent, the sinister or, on a chief azure three mitres of the third.

London, gules, two swords in saltire argent, hilts or, the points upwards.

Norwich, azure, three mitres, two and one or.

Oxford, sable, a fess argent, in chief three ladies' heads arrayed and veiled of the second, and crowned or, in base an ox of the second passant, over a ford proper.

Peterborough, gules, two keys in saltire, wards upwards, between four cross crosslets fitchy or.

Rochester, argent, on a saltire gules, an escallop or.

Salisbury, azure, the Holy Virgin with her babe in the dexter arm, and a sceptre in the sinister hand all or.

Winchester, gules, two keys indorsed in bend dexter, the uppermost argent, the other or, and a sword in bend sinister, interposed between them of the second, hilt of the third.

Worcester,

Worcester, argent, ten torteaux, four, three, two, and one.

Sodor and Man, (a bishopric in the gift of the Athol family,) argent, upon three ascents, the Virgin Mary standing between two pillars on the dexter of which a church all proper; in base, upon an mescocheon, the arms of Man, (being gules, three legs in armour conjoined at the thigh proper) with a mitre over the escocheon.

These Bishops are all (excepting the last) Peers, and take precedence before Barons; the two Archbishops have the title of Grace; and are designated the Most Reverend, the others the Right Reverend, with the title of Lordship in common parlance.

OF BADGES.

BARONETS of England, and also those of Ireland, to denote their dignity, bear on a canton or escocheon in their armorial ensigns, the
arms

arms of Ulster, a province in Ireland, being argent, a sinister hand erect, open, and coupéd at the wrist, gules. This badge of the dignity is often placed at the dexter chief point, and sometimes occupies the middle chief, or the the fess point in the shield, as may be most convenient to avoid confusion with charges of the family arms, and by the express words of the patent of creation, may be borne on a canton or escocheon at pleasure, though the latter seems most proper, and less likely to interfere with the charges of the arms, particularly as cantons often occur in coat armour. Where the shield contains several quarterings, the badge should be borne on the first or paternal coat, and not placed as we sometimes find it, upon the intersection or partition of the shield; but where the Baronet has two surnames, bearing arms for each quarterly, it should be placed on the center division of the four coats.

The Arms of Ulster, thus annexed to the family bearing of the Baronet, are so borne from the dignity having been instituted by King James the First, as a reward for the services
and

and assistance of those who came forward to quell the insurrections in Ireland, and to protect the province of Ulster in particular, each Baronet furnishing an aid or supply large enough to maintain 30 foot soldiers for the term of three years for its protection. Vide Badge, Plate VIII, A.

Baronets of Nova Scotia, or Scotch Baronets, was a title projected by King James, but dying before the accomplishment, his son, Charles the First, instituted the Order, and granted them the privilege of wearing an orange tawney coloured ribbon, with the badge, which is an escocheon argent, a saltire azure, thereon an inescocheon of the arms of Scotland ensigned with an imperial crown, and encircled with the motto, "*Fax mentis honestæ gloria.*" This badge is placed in the shield, in the same manner as that of the Baronets of England and Ireland, and sometimes the ribbon is depicted hanging round the shield with the badge pendent. Vide Badge, Plate VIII, B.

These badges may be termed accidental bearings,

bearings, not at all affecting the charges of the original arms: there are also badges or devices borne by families not upon the shield, but on banners, military furniture, harness, &c. These have been sometimes granted by the sovereign, but more often are assumptions allusive to some particular circumstance or occurrence in a family, and in the peerage many instances of the kind will be found.

Various have been the badges used by the different Kings of England, and long since laid aside; those now in use I shall describe, referring the reader to Plate VIII, where he will find a representation of them.

1. *The Badge of England*, being the red and white rose united, ensigned with the royal crown.

2. *The Badge of Scotland*, a thistle ensigned with the royal crown.

3 and 4. *Badges of Ireland*, a harp, or; the strings argent, ensigned with the royal crown, and a trefoil or shamrock leaf, ensigned as the others.

5. *The*

5. *The Badge of Wales*, a dragon passant, wings elevated, gules, upon a mount vert, which was adopted by Henry VII.

6. *The Letters G. R.* ensigned with the crown, may be also considered as a badge, and is in very common use on military ornaments.

OF ROYAL BANNERS.

HAVING described the royal badges, I shall now mention the two flags of the kingdom, also depicted in Plate VIII, 7 and 8.

The Royal Standard is the arms of the United Kingdom, and occupies the whole flag, viz. quarterly. 1st and 4th, gules, three lions passant guardant, in pale or, for England. 2d, or, a lion rampant within a double tressure, flory and counter-flory, gules, for Scotland. 3d, azure, a harp or, stringed argent, for Ireland; and on an escocheon of pretence, ensigned with the electoral bonnet, or cap, are the arms of His Majesty's Hanoverian dominions,

nions, being those of Brunswick, viz. gules, two lions passant guardant, in pale or, impaling or, semée of hearts gules, a lion rampant, azure, for Lunenburg, and the arms of Saxony engrafted in base, viz. gules, a horse courant, argent; and on an inescutcheon gules, the crown of Charlemagne, as archtreasurer of the empire.

The Union Flag, or what is called the *Union Jack*, borne by the navy of Great Britain, so triumphant throughout the world, and maintaining the universal empire of the seas, is composed of the united crosses of St. George for England, St. Andrew for Scotland, and St. Patrick for Ireland, so disposed as to prevent false heraldry, and which, like the royal standard, occupies the whole surface of the flag, is blazoned as follows, viz.

Azure the crosses saltire of St. Andrew and St. Patrick quarterly per saltire counter-changed argent and gules, the latter fimbriated of the second surmounted by the cross of St. George, of the third, fimbriated as the saltire.

OF

OF THE ARMS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

HAVING, in the description of the royal standard, given the arms of England, as borne by the sovereign, it is needless to repeat it here: I shall, therefore, describe the royal crests, and point out the variation of the armorial ensigns, as borne by the different branches of the royal family.

Crest of England, on the imperial crown proper, a lion statant guardant or, imperially crowned, also proper. Vide Plate VIII, fig. 9.

Crest of Scotland, on the imperial crown proper, a lion sejant affronté gules, imperially crowned or, holding in the dexter paw a sword, and in the sinister a scepter erect, also proper. Vide Plate VIII, fig. 10.

Crest of Ireland, on a wreath or and azure, a castle triple towered or, from the gate a hart springing, argent. Vide Plate VIII, fig. 11.

These crests will be found delineated in
Plate

Plate VIII, figs. 9, 10, and 11, but that of England is the only one borne with the royal arms.

The royal supporters, though generally known, must nevertheless be described here. The dexter being a lion guardant, imperially crowned or; and the sinister, a unicorn argent, gorged with the imperial crown, a chain reflexed over the back, and armed, crined, and unguled, or.

The Prince of Wales, as heir apparent to the crown, bears the arms, crest, and supporters of England, all differenced with the label before described; but the electoral bonnet, which ensigns the escocheon of pretence, is omitted, and the inescoccheon is borne plain without the crown of Charlemagne, the crest standing on the proper coronet assigned him, shewing the cap, and the dexter supporter being crowned with the like coronet.

The Prince bears also a badge, or cognizance, as Prince of Wales, being a plume of three white ostrich feathers issuing through

the rim of the royal coronet, gold, with the motto, "*Ich dien*," on a scroll entwined at the bottom of the feathers.

This badge, or cognizance, was acquired by Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Cressy, from the King of Bohemia, who bore it by way of crest.

The Duke of York bears the same arms, crest, and supporters, each differenced by the proper label assigned him, in the same manner as the Prince of Wales, excepting that the inescutcheon in the arms is argent, charged with a wheel of six spokes, gules, for the bishopric of Osnaburgh, which he possesses; and the crest stands on the rim only of the royal crown placed upon the helmet which surmounts the coronet he is entitled to, as before described, the lion supporter having on the head the rim only of the crown.

The other Princes bear the like, but the inescutcheon is entirely left out, and the whole differenced with their proper labels.

The

The Princesses are entitled to the same arms in a lozenge, and the like supporters, all properly differenced with their labels.

OF MOTTOS.

Mottos, it is supposed, have their origin from the outcry anciently used in warfare when setting on to battle, and termed *cri d'armes*. They are now often allusive to the name or bearings, arise from peculiar notable circumstances, express some maxim by which the actions and minds of men ought to be guided, and are frequently a kind of proverbial sentence from which many just and good inferences may be drawn. Mottos are not considered as hereditary, and may be changed or altered at pleasure, though some families have continued the same for many centuries.

In English armoury, mottos are generally put in a scroll or ribbon beneath the shield of

arms; but the Scotch commonly place them over the crest.

OF THE EMBLAZONING ARMORIAL ENSIGNS.

BLAZON means a description in proper technical terms, not only of the charges and colours, but of their disposition in the shield, which the young herald will find it a task of some difficulty to attain, till thoroughly acquainted with all the different devices and scientific expressions used in coat armour: but as the various lines of division of the shield have been fully explained, as well as the several ordinaries, all of which are much used and generally form a part of the armorial ensigns, I shall endeavour to lay down some few rules that may be of service in attaining this branch of the science, which time and practice will make familiar; till when, the young student, if
an

an artist, will be able in some measure to obviate this difficulty by drawing what he cannot properly describe, or blazon. This kind of drawing, when made with a pen and ink, is termed tricking, and though it is not absolutely necessary to become a professed herald painter, those who study heraldry should understand drawing sufficient to enable them to trick coats, crests, &c. which they would find much to their advantage,

There are few general rules without exceptions, and though some instances may occur that militate against those I am now going to lay down, yet, generally speaking, they will be found to answer the intention, and I shall now proceed to explain them.

The whole surface of the shield, termed the field, should invariably be first described as to its division, next expressing the different metals, tinctures, or furs, of which it is composed, and when the field is entirely of one or the other, the metal, colour, or fur should ever be first expressed.

Having thus described the surface of the shield and ground work whereon the charges are exhibited, if any of the following ordinaries occur, viz. the pale, fess, cross, saltier, or cheveron, whether charged or not, or borne between any device, they should be named next, always remembering, that if charged, such charges should be described immediately after expressing those devices appearing round such ordinaries.

For the more readily comprehending these observations, instances of the kind will be found in Plate IX, which should be thus blazoned, viz.

No. 1. Per Fess [the line of division,] gules and azure, [the colours of the field,] a pale or, [the ordinary,] charged with three leopards faces sable, [the charges.]

2. Sable, [the whole surface of the field,] on a fess argent, between three pheons or, as many mullets gules.

When a canton or a chief occurs, and for instance with a cheveron and charges, as in the
shield

shield numbered 3 in the Plate, it should be blazoned thus, agreeing with the foregoing rule, viz.

3. Azure, a cheveron between three mullets or; a chief argent.

This rule of naming the chief last will likewise generally apply to cantons and bordures, but not always to the orle.

In blazoning coat armour, a repetition of the same word should be avoided, if possible, and when either metal, colour, or fur appears in two places in the same coat, it should be named in the first instance, but in the second, called of the field; should the field happen to be wholly of the same, or if not, it is then termed of the first, second, or third, as it may occur in the blazon, and which may be clearly understood by reference to shields 4 and 5 in the same plate, blazoned thus, viz.

4. Azure, on a bend engrailed or, three escallops of the field.

5. Per pale, or and argent, on a cheveron gules, three cross crosslets of the second.

When any two different charges are borne proper, (that is of their natural colour,) it will be an exception to this rule, and must be repeated, but in the second occurrence should be called *also proper*; and when the metal Or requires to be named a third time, as sometimes happens, it may be termed gold.

The repetition of numbers should be likewise avoided, which is easily done by using in the second instance the words "as many," as described in the blazon of coat 2.

Charges are generally borne in threes, and when that number occurs with the fess, cheveron, or bend, their disposition need not be named, it being always implied that two are in chief, and one in base; but when three charges or bearings are alone borne, which often happens, the manner of disposing them must ever be described, and when two are in chief, and one in base, it is called "two and one," but when in any other direction are denominated in pale, bend, or fess, according to the

the line of position, as in shields 6 and 7, blazoned thus.

6. Or three lions' heads erased, two and one gules.

7. Gules three crescents in bend argent.

Where three charges are not all alike, the one borne in base differing from the other two, which often occurs in coat armour, and depicted in shield 8, the blazon will run as follows, viz.

8. Argent, a chevron between two leopards' faces in chief, and a lion's head couped in base sable.

This example will likewise explain that where bearings of the same colour or metal follow each other in the description or blazon, it is only necessary to name the tincture after the last, which applies to all the charges immediately before it not described as to metal or colour.

Swords, tilting lances, spears, arrows, &c. are borne in various positions which must be particularly described in the blazon, and from
the

the direction in which they are placed are blazoned agreeable to the ordinaries they represent in position, and termed fesswise, palewise, bendwise, saltirewise, and cheveronwise; and when borne crosswise sometimes called in cross, but generally one is termed in pale, or palewise, surmounted by another in fess, or fesswise. Shield 9 will explain, by way of example, cheveronwise, by which a clear idea may be formed of the others.

9. Sable, two swords cheveronwise proper, pommel and hilts or.

In blazoning of crests borne on wreaths, it is an invariable rule to begin "on a wreath of the colours," and when issuing from crowns or coronets, such crowns or coronets are generally likewise first described, and then the device or cognizance, as to its position, metal, colour, &c. observing the same rules as to the avoiding repetition mentioned with regard to arms.

These few observations will, I trust, be of some service in attaining this branch of the science,

science, and enable the student to blazon the common coats which occur; the more intricate requiring a perseverance in the study, and much nicer investigation than the limits and intention of this little work will allow.

OF MARSHALLING AND QUARTERING OF ARMS.

THE marshalling of coat armour, which is next to be considered, is a proper arrangement or disposal of armorial ensigns, and may be classed under three heads.

1st. As to rank and condition.

2d. Connection by marriage, and

3d. Representation of families by quarterings.

With respect to the first, bachelors bear their proper paternal arms, crest, and mantling, as fig. 5, Plate X. Maiden ladies the arms in a lozenge-shaped shield, as shewn in
the

the same Plate, fig. 6; and widows their late husbands' and their own coat of arms, in the same lozenge-formed shield, but without helmet, crest, or mantling, which women, by the laws of arms, have no right to bear.

Widowers have no way of shewing by their coat armour that they are so, and I am at a loss to guess why no distinction has yet been adopted for that purpose; perhaps it was considered unnecessary to point out, by their escocheon, the loss they had sustained, when the power of repairing it, by taking another wife, lay in themselves; and it seems but justice, that ladies, being by etiquette debarred the privilege of the first advance towards matrimony, should have the means of shewing by the achievement they had the power of accepting the holy state when offered.

The way of depicting the arms of a married person is either by impalement or pretence. The manner of impaling arms is by dividing the shield per pale placing the arms of the husband on the dexter side, and those of the wife

on

on the sinister, as shewn in shield 7, Plate X; but should the tressure, orle, or bordure, occur in either, it is to be omitted at the line of partition, and not run all round as in a single coat, and which this example will better explain, the gentlemen's arms having a bordure.

In this manner, as before noticed, bishops impale their arms with their sees, and in the same way the Kings of Arms bear those of office, the arms of their wives being borne with their paternal coat on a separate shield placed on the sinister side of the one holding their official and paternal impalement; and Knights of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, and St. Patrick bear the arms of their wives on separate shields in like manner, the dexter shield containing the paternal coat or quarterings only, encircled by the ribbon or collar of the order, of which honour, their ladies, by marriage, cannot partake, but the supporters annexed to the dignity are borne on each side, the one supporting the dexter, and the other the sinister shield, as in Plate X, fig. 3; and commoners
marry-

marrying peeresses in their own right bear their arms as a married man on the dexter shield, and those of the peeress in a lozenge, with the coronet and supporters on the sinister side; for although in the peerage the wife partakes of the dignity of her husband, yet in these cases the husband does not of that of the wife, though her title may devolve on the issue of the marriage, and she still enjoys the title of her rank, notwithstanding coverture. Vide Plate X, fig. 4, which represents the arms of Sir Peter Burrell, (now Lord Gwydir) who married the Baroness Willoughby de Eresby.

When the wife is an heiress, or coheiress, that is having neither father, brother, nor descendant of any brother living, the arms of the husband then occupies the whole shield, and those of the wife appear on an inescutcheon, or what is termed an escutcheon of pretence, placed in the center; and it is from this kind of alliance that the third and most important sort of marshalling arises, called quarterings: for the issue of such marriage after the death
of

of the mother, are entitled to bear their maternal arms, by way of quartering, in addition to their paternal coat. Vide Plate X, fig. 1.

Where a lady becomes an heiress or coheiress to her mother, (which cannot be unless the mother was herself a heiress,) and not to her father, which sometimes happens by the father marrying a second wife, and having male issue to represent him, she is entitled to her mother's inheritance, and bears a maternal coat with the arms of her father on a canton, taking all the quarterings her mother by descent was entitled to; and when married, her husband bears the whole on an escocheon of pretence, and the issue of such marriage, after her death, take them as quarterings; for it should be noted particularly, that neither men marrying heiresses, or coheiresses *expectant*, nor the issue of such, can bear arms in this manner.

When a man marries a second wife, supposing neither of them heiresses, the shield is divided in three, palewise, in the center partition is placed his own coat; on the dexter side,

side, that of his first wife; and on the sinister, the arms of the second, as depicted in the escocheon, numbered 2, in Plate X.

Where the first or second of two wives has been an heiress, the arms of the heiress have been placed on an escocheon of pretence on the center of the husband's impalement, and those of the wife who was not, in the sinister impalement: but this does not, on bare inspection, point out which of the two was the first wife; and there seems to have been no general rule laid down with authority, for the manner of depicting the arms of several wives, whether heiresses or not: Gwillim, in his *Display of Heraldry*, gives an instance of marshalling the coats of three wives of Strutt, in which their arms are all placed on the sinister impalement, the first in chief, the second in fess, and the third in base: and in the case of Sir Gervase Clifton, Bart. who married seven wives, he puts the coat of Clifton in the center impalement, with those of the four first wives on the dexter side, dividing it barwise, placing the
first

first in chief, and the others in regular gradation downwards; and the three last wives on the sinister impalement, in like manner and order: but all this is done without any authority whatever, and Gwillim goes no farther than to state, that those persons did so bear them: it would, however, be the height of presumption in me, to point out any mode founded on my own opinion of a matter which cannot properly be settled but by the College of Arms: I shall, therefore, after these observations, close the subject, rather than lead the reader astray with false notions.

Some early instances might be adduced of the bearing of the arms of man and wife, by dimidiating the two shields, and conjoining the dexter half of the husband's coat with the sinister half of the wife's, and thus forming a united shield of both: but this custom has been long, and very properly discontinued, as in many cases it would cause great confusion, and so materially alter the arms of both, that neither could be recognised.

OF QUARTERINGS.

THE better to illustrate that part of the science respecting quarterings, I shall quote an example; but as the reader should be some little acquainted with the nature of genealogy to comprehend it, I shall first endeavour to give him an idea of the manner of drawing out a pedigree. English heralds, or genealogists, trace the descent of families agreeable to the derivation of the word, in a line *descending*, beginning with the earliest ancestry, running down to the existing generation; but the French frequently run the line upwards, placing the common ancestor at the bottom, or root, from which the different branches spring, often depicting them like a tree; but as I write solely for the information of my own countrymen, I shall meddle no more with their method, but proceed to explain our own by the following short genealogical table, fictitiously drawn, which

which will serve the double purpose of pointing out the nature of pedigrees, as well as the method of marshalling quarterings. Vide Pedigree Plate.

By this pedigree it appears, that Charles Saltire, the person last named, is entitled to twelve quarterings; six by the paternal, and the like number by the maternal side, marshalled in the following manner: first, we take the paternal coat of his common ancestor, J. Saltire; who married Anne, daughter and heir of John Fess, by Anne, daughter and heir of Pale; consequently, Anne Fess became entitled to the quartered coat of Fess and Pale; and her issue, by J. Saltire, in like manner, had a right to quarter the arms of Fess and Pale with his own, and thus two coats were gained by the first marriage of the family of Saltire. We next proceed to take the quarterings acquired by the second marriage; and find A. Saltire, the issue of the first, married Anne, daughter and coheir of John Bend, by

K 2

whom

whom he had issue Peter Saltire, who gained three additional quarterings by it; viz. Bend, his maternal coat, which brings in Chevron and Pellet, by his mother's maternal grandfather, James Chevron, marrying the heiress of Pellet; and having issue an only child, Jane, entitled to the quartered coat of Chevron and Pellet, who married the said John Bend, and had issue Anne, daughter and coheir, (wife of the said A. Saltire) entitled to the coats of Chevron and Pellet, in addition to that of Bend, her father's, and by which means her son, the said Peter Saltire, became entitled to six quarterings, that is to say, 1st Saltire, 2d Fess, 3d Pale, 4th Bend, 5th Chevron, and 6th Pellet. We now take the third and last marriage, which is that of the said Peter Saltire with Susan, daughter and heir of Thomas Pile, whose son, Charles Saltire, in right of his mother, inherits six quarterings, which she became entitled to as sole heir both to father and mother, and brought in as follows: James
Pile,

Pile, her grandfather, married Mary, daughter and heir of John Cross, by Mary, the heiress of Flower, and Thomas Pile, the issue of the said James and Mary, as representative of his maternal grandfather and grandmother, we find entitled to the quarterings of Cross and Flower; and marrying Jane, the other coheir of John Bend, (who had a right to the same quarterings as her sister,) Susan the wife of the said Peter Saltire, and thus heir and representative of the families of Pile, Cross, and Flower on her father's side, and those of Bend, Chevron, and Pellet on the mother's, bore these six coats quarterly; and Charles Saltire, her son, thus became entitled to twelve; viz. paternally, to Saltire, Fess, Pale, Bend, Chevron, and Pellet; and maternally, to Pile, Cross, Flower, Bend, Chevron, and Pellet, severally brought in according to the following scale of the quarterings:

1. Saltire				
2. Fess	}	Fess's Quarter- ings		
3. Pale				
4. Bend				
5. Chevron	}	Chevron's Quarter- ings	}	Bend's Quarterings
6. Pellet				
7. Pile				
8. Cross	}	Cross's Quarter- ings	}	Pile's Quarterings
9. Flower				
10. Bend				
11. Chevron	}	Chevron's Quarter- ings	}	Bend's Quarterings
12. Pellet				

After this explanation, it is almost needless to observe that this right of quartering arms must always arise from intermarriages with heiresses.

OF FUNERAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

ANCIENTLY, funerals were conducted by officers of arms, with all the pomp of heraldry; but their attendance on such occasions has for some

some time been disused, and except at public or royal funerals, they never officiate, and the heraldic insignia are nearly as little used. Funeral escocheons sometimes decorate the hearse, pall, and velvets of the horse at interments, but the hatchment alone is all that remains in general use of the magnificent grandeur formerly displayed on such solemn occasions; I shall, therefore, confine myself to a description of it as it ought to appear, properly denoting the rank and condition of the defunct; which, through the ignorance of herald painters, or at least of such as pretend to be so, is often erroneously and very improperly depicted, as every coach, house, and sign painter pretends to a knowledge of the science of heraldry, rather than lose the job when offered.

The Funeral Achievement, or Hatchment, is of a square form, suspended by one corner, so that the diagonal lines become perpendicular: it is made of canvass, on which the arms of the deceased are painted, and framed with a narrow black wood rim, and broad outer cloth
K 4 *border;*

border; and from the following nice distinctions not only the degree and dignity, but whether bachelor, maid, married man, wife, or widow may be ascertained at one glance. A bachelor has the arms single, with the helmet befitting his degree, mantling and crest, the whole ground of the hatchment being black; and when the crest happens to be sable, or any very dark colour, the part immediately under it is, of necessity, then obliged to be light, to make it conspicuous. Vide Plate XII, fig. 4.

A Spinster has the arms of her father in a lozenge shaped shield suspended by a knot of ribbons, and ornamented with cherubims' heads, the whole ground being black. Vide Plate XII, fig. 7.

A married Man has the arms of himself and wife depicted on the hatchment with helmet, crest, and mantling exactly in the same manner that he bore them while living, the ground or surface of the square achievement being divided per pale, the dexter half black, and the sinister white. Vide Plate XII, fig. 5.

A Wife

A Wife has the sinister half of the ground of the hatchment black, and the dexter white, with the arms of her husband and herself in the same manner as borne by him, omitting the helmet, crest, and mantling, the shield being suspended by a knot. Vide Plate XII, fig. 6.

A Widower's achievement may be known (though no distinction, as before observed, has yet been settled to denote it in the heraldic bearings used on a carriage,) by the arms being painted as before directed for a married man, the whole ground or surface being sable. Vide Plate XII, fig. 10.

A Widow has the arms of her husband and herself in a lozenge on an entire black ground, without helmet, crest, or mantling. Vide Plate XII, fig. 8.

The Achievement of a man having married a second wife, who survives him, is thus depicted: the shield is divided into three compartments palewise; in the center is placed his arms between those of his two wives, as
before

before described; with helmet, crest, and mantling, the surface or ground of the hatchment being black, except beneath the second wife's arms, which is left white. Vide Plate XII, fig. 9.

A second Wife's Hatchment will be similar to the last, omitting the helmet, crest, and mantling, and leaving one third of the surface white, in the center beneath the husband's arms, as in plate XII, fig. 11.

Bishops' Achievements should represent the arms impaled with the See as before stated; and, dying single, the sinister half of the ground should appear black, as in Plate XII, fig. 1. When a widower, the surface should be sable as far as the part immediately underneath the arms of the See, which never dies, and is always left white. When the Bishop dies before his wife, the hatchment will then be as fig. 2, Plate XII.

The Hatchment for the Wife of a Bishop is only differenced from the last by the black ground appearing no farther than under her arms,

arms, vide Plate XII, fig. 3. The widow of a bishop should be notified by placing the impaled coat of the See, and that of her late husband with the mitre over it, on the dexter; and on the sinister, the arms of her husband and self in a lozenge, blacking the surface of the hatchment as far as the arms of the See, in the same manner as for a Bishop dying a widower.

Achievements for Peers and Peeresses will vary in like manner merely by the blacking of the surface, the arms in all cases appearing the same as they would individually have borne them while living; so that when the proper method of bearing arms according to distinction of persons and rank becomes familiar, the funeral hatchments of all may be easily distinguished by the sable groundings.

The annexed plate (XII) will more fully elucidate these observations upon funeral achievements; in some of which there depicted the escocheon of pretence is adopted, in order to shew that such cases do not any way alter the rules to be observed as to the black ground-

groundings which are invariably the same as in impalements.

I SHALL now proceed to some little account of the different orders of knighthood appertaining to our own country, viz. the Garter, Bath, Thistle, St. Patrick, Knights Banneret, and Knights Bachelors.

The Order of the Garter was instituted by Edward III in the 23d year of his reign, anno 1348, and consisted of the sovereign and 25 knights companions; but at a chapter held in 1805, the number was increased by a new statute, which ordained that the order should from henceforth consist of the sovereign and 25 knights companions, (in which number the Prince of Wales was included,) besides such lineal descendants of George II. as had been, or should be elected into the Order.

Their patron is St. George, who suffered martyrdom under Dioclesian the emperor, and
was

was of greater eminence in the eastern and western churches than any other military saint.

The Order is now never conferred on any but foreign princes and the higher degrees of our own nobility.

The badge worn pendent to a blue ribbon over the left shoulder and brought under the right arm, is the figure of St. George on horse-back encountering the dragon.

The collar is of gold, weighing 30 oz. Troy, and formed of 26 enamelled garters each encircling a rose gules, and as many knots of gold placed alternately, (in allusion to the number of knights,) and to the middle of the collar is pendent the badge in gold, plain, or richly enamelled and ornamented with costly jewels, at the knight's pleasure.

The star is embroidered in silver, or composed of diamonds; has eight points or rays, with the cross of St. George encircled by the garter in the center.

The garter, worn on the left knee, is of blue velvet,

velvet, edged and embroidered with gold, with the motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, (evil to him who evil thinks.)

The officers of the order are—the Prelate, (Bishop of Winchester for the time being,) the Chancellor, (Bishop of Salisbury for the time being,) Registrar, (the Dean of Windsor,) Garter King of Arms, and the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

The Knights are installed in the chapel of St. George within the castle of Windsor; and over their respective stalls are placed the helmet, mantling, crest, sword, and banner of their arms, and at the back a gilt plate of arms, supporters, &c. with their titles handsomely engraved.

The Order of the Bath was instituted in England at the coronation of Henry IV, in 1399; and upon election into the Order great religious ceremony was observed in bathing the Knights, &c. George I. revived the Order in 1725, and made it a reward of military merit, to consist of 35 knights companions, besides
the

the Sovereign and a Prince of the Blood Royal acting as Great Master. This number has, however, been lately increased by the addition of supernumerary knights, to reward the merit of our great naval and military commanders.

The badge, or cognizance, is a rose and thistle, issuant from a scepter, between three imperial crowns, surrounded by the motto, *Tria juncta in uno*; the whole of gold, chased and pierced, which is worn pendent from a red ribbon across the right shoulder.

The collar, which weighs 30 oz. Troy, is composed of nine imperial crowns of gold, and eight gold roses and thistles, issuing from a gold scepter, enamelled in their proper colours, tied or linked together with seventeen gold knots, enamelled white, and to this collar the badge of the order before described is pendent.

The star has eight rays or points of silver embroidered, with three imperial crowns of gold, encircled with the red ribbon, upon which is the motto.

Knights

Knights of the Bath are installed in King Henry the VIIth's chapel in Westminster Abbey, and have each three Esquires, that is to say, two Esquires Governors and a young Esquire; and over their respective stalls the helmet, mantling, sword, and banner of the knight are hung; and gilt plates of the armorial ensigns and titles of each knight and his esquire are affixed to the back of the stall.

The officers of the Order are the Dean of Westminster who, for the time being, is Dean of the Order; Bath King of Arms; the Registrar; Secretary; Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod; a Messenger; and a Genealogist.

The Order of the Thistle, founded by James V. King of Scotland, in 1540, was revived by James II, in 1687, and re-established by Queen Anne in 1703, whose statutes were confirmed by George I, in 1714. The Order consists of the sovereign and twelve brethren.

The badge represents St. Andrew, with the cross before him, enamelled and chased upon rays of gold, his feet and the cross resting
upon

upon the ground, which is green, and on the reverse of the badge is a thistle proper, on green enamel, with the motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*, round it. It is worn pendent to a green ribbon over the left shoulder.

The collar is formed of thistles and sprigs of rue, placed alternately, to which is affixed the image of St. Andrew, as before described; the whole of gold, richly enamelled.

The star, worn on the left side, is embroidered of silver, forming the cross of St. Andrew, with single rays between the four points of the cross; in the center is a thistle of gold and green, upon a green field, encircled with a gold ribbon, upon which again is the motto, in letters of green, *Nemo me impune lacessit*, (no one provokes me with impunity.)

Installations of the Knights of the Thistle have been long disused; the royal chapel of Holyrood House, Edinburgh, anciently the chapel of the order, being in ruins: the collar and star are therefore worn immediately upon the investiture.

The officers of the order are the Dean, Lord Lion King of Arms, secretary, and gentleman usher of the green rod.

The Order of St. Patrick was instituted by his present Majesty George III, in 1783, and consists of the sovereign, a grand master, a Prince of the Blood Royal, and 15 knights, making together 18, and the Lord Lieutenant, or Vice-Roy of the kingdom of Ireland for the time being is the grand master.

The star is of silver embroidery, and has eight rays: upon the center is a cross saltire gules, on a field argent, surmounted by a trefoil, or shamrock, slipped proper, each leaf charged with an imperial crown or, within a circle of gold, with the motto, *Quis separabit*, (who shall separate us,) MDCCLXXXIII. all within a wreath of shamrock. The star is worn on the left side.

The badge is pendent from a light blue ribbon, and worn across the right shoulder.

The collar is of gold, and composed of six harps, and five roses, joined alternately by
twelve

twelve knots; in the center is a crown, and, pendent thereto by a harp, is the badge, or jewel, enamelled, which is similar to the device in the center of the star.

The knights have each three esquires, and are installed in St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, with great ceremony.

The officers of the Order are the Lord Primate the Archbishop of Armagh, prelate; the Archbishop of Dublin, chancellor; Dean of St. Patrick, registrar; secretary, genealogist, usher of the black rod, Ulster King of Arms, and Athlone pursuivant of arms attendant on the Order.

Knights Banneret are said to have been first created by Edward I, were considered next in dignity to Barons, and were allowed to bear supporters. They took place of baronets; a precedence recognised by the patent of baronetcy, when made by the King or Prince of Wales in open war under the royal banner, though Knights Banneret have not been made for many years. Anciently, they had Knights

Bachelors, and Esquires, to serve under them.

King Charles I. by letters patent ordained that the wives of Bannerets, and their heirs male, should have precedency even after the deaths of their husbands, before the wives and heirs males of Baronets.

Knights Banneret are now not likely to be made in the field of battle by the King himself or Prince of Wales, under the royal banner, and consequently, the title has become obsolete; though some shadow of claim to it arose in 1773, upon his present Majesty conferring the honour of knighthood at Portsmouth, when reviewing the royal navy.

Knight Bachelor is a personal degree of honour, certainly the most ancient, though now the lowest order of knighthood, and can be traced to the earliest ages, when the warrior alone, for great personal courage and prowess, received the honourable dignity, now conferred indiscriminately. The word Bachelor implied it to be an honour upon the individual,
and

and not hereditary; and it is often a step to higher rank in these times. Baronets can, by special covenant in their patents, claim the honour of knighthood for their eldest sons, and the heirs apparent of such, their grandchildren, as soon as they come of age.

Knights Bachelor were formerly made by peers as well as by the King, but the honour is now solely conferred by the sovereign, by stroke of the sword, called dubbing; or by patent, when the person deserving such honour is out of the kingdom upon duty.

HAVING gone through the Elements of Heraldry, and I trust, though concisely, yet fully explained all the other necessary particulars connected with it, by which the rudiments of the science may be attained; I shall conclude with some few observations respecting the different degrees of dignity, that may prove not

entirely useless, and present the reader with a table of general precedence; but as this has ever been a subject of much doubt and contest in some particulars, and the tables given in most heraldic works being very erroneous, I have selected as the best I know of, that framed by the learned Judge Blackstone, on his own opinion where points were doubtful, and published in his Commentaries, which will perhaps be found of as good authority, and as correct, as any extant.

Princes and Princesses, sons and daughters of His Majesty, have all the title of Royal Highness; but the present Duke of Gloucester and his sister, the nephew and niece of the King, have only that of Highness.

Dukes are designated the Most Noble, and have the title of Grace; their eldest sons, by courtesy, take the second title of their father, and the younger sons are called Lords, with the addition of their christian names; and all the daughters are stiled Ladies in the same manner.

Marquisses

Marquisses are likewise designated The Most Noble, and in common parlance called Lord Marquis: their eldest sons take in like manner the second title, and the younger sons and all the daughters are, like those of Dukes, denominated Lords and Ladies, with the addition of their christian names.

Earls have the title of Lordship, the eldest son by courtesy likewise taking the second title, but the younger have only that of Honourable; all the daughters however are called Ladies, adding their christian names, like the daughters of Dukes and Marquisses.

Viscounts are designated the same as Earls, and the sons and daughters have no other title than Honourable.

Archbishops are stiled Most Reverend, and have the title of Grace, but their wives and children have no title whatever.

Bishops are stiled Right Reverend, and have the title of Lordship in common parlance.

Barons are called Right Honourable, and
L 4 their

their children "The Honourable," and when the daughters of Dukes, Marquisses, or Earls marry commoners, they still retain the title of Lady adding their christian names to those of their husbands: and in like manner the daughters of Barons, when so marrying, keep the style of Honourable.

Peeresses in their own right marrying commoners likewise retain their proper title, not by courtesy, but legally, and also continue it when matching with persons of the same degree; but when they marry with persons of superior dignity, they then use their husband's titles.

Widows of Peers, Baronets, and Knights, legally retain their titles, gained by marriage, during widowhood; but if they marry inferiors lose them, though it is usual to give them their titles in common parlance after the forfeiture by such second marriage.

Baronets rank next in degree to Barons, their title being hereditary, and their wives are
called

called either Lady, or Madam, and the eldest son, and his heir male apparent, can, by clause in the patent of creation, claim the honour of knighthood upon attaining the age of 21. Baronets have the title of Sir prefixed to their christian name, and that of Baronet affixed immediately after the surname.

Knights are called likewise called Sir before the christian name, with the addition of Knight after the surname, and their wives are also termed Ladies; but it should be noted, that when the wives or widows of either Baronets or Knights are designated by their christian names, the title of Lady should not be prefixed, but added after, and placed immediately before the surname, or they would appear like the daughters of Dukes, Marquisses, and Earls, who take the title of Lady before their christian names, as before stated.

Esquires are in rank next to Knights, termed in Latin *armiger* or *scutarius*, from their ancient service of bearing the arms or carrying the shield

shield of a knight; but they are now held to be of 7 degrees, viz. 1st, Esquires of the King's body, limited to the number of four; 2dly, eldest sons of Knights, and their heirs male successively; 3dly, eldest sons of the younger sons of Peers; 4thly, such as by virtue of office are invested with the collar of SS; 5thly, Esquires of Knights of the Bath; 6thly, sheriffs of counties, and justices of the peace, the former for life, but the latter only while in commission; officers in the navy and army of the rank of captain and above it, and persons in certain official situations immediately attendant on the King; and 7thly, counsellors at law, and bachelors of divinity, law, and physic.

Property, however great, cannot give the title of Esquire, as erroneously supposed; and it is difficult to ascertain correctly all who can legally claim the title.

Gentlemen, called in Latin *generosi*, include all ranks entitled to bear coat armour.

Yeomen

Yeomen were originally considered to be persons living on their own lands of the annual value of 40 shillings and upwards; but the term is now generally applied, though very improperly, to all such as live by farming and agriculture.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE OF MEN.

(Taken from Blackstone's Commentaries, Vol. I.)

His Majesty.

The King's Children and Grandchildren.

The King's Brethren.

The King's Uncles.

The King's Nephews.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lord Chancellor, or Keeper—if a *Baron*.

Archbishop of York.

Lord Treasurer.

Lord President of the Council. } *If Barons.*

Lord Privy Seal. }

Lord

Lord Great Chamberlain.	} <i>Above all Peers of their own Degree.</i>
Lord High Constable.	
Lord Marshal.	
Lord Admiral.	
Lord Steward of the Household.	
Lord Chamberlain of the Household.	

Dukes.

Marquisses.

Dukes' Eldest Sons.

Earls.

Marquisses' Eldest Sons.

Dukes' Younger Sons.

Viscounts.

Earls' Eldest Sons.

Marquisses' Younger Sons.

Secretary of State—*if a Bishop.*

Bishop of London.

Bishop of Durham.

Bishop of Winchester.

Bishops.

Secretary of State—*if a Baron.*

Barons.

Speaker

Speaker of the House of Commons.

Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal.

Viscounts' Eldest Sons.

Earls' Younger Sons.

Barons' Eldest Sons.

Knights of the Garter.

Privy Councillors.

Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Chancellor of the Duchy.

Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Master of the Rolls.

Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Judges and Barons of the Coif.

Knights Banneret Royal.

Viscounts' Younger Sons.

Barons' Younger Sons.

Baronets.

Knights Banneret.

Knights of the Bath.

Knights Bachelors.

Baronets' Eldest Sons.

Knights' Eldest Sons.

Baronets'

Baronets' Younger Sons.

Knights' Younger Sons.

Colonels.

Serjeants at Law.

Doctors.

Esquires.

Gentlemen.

Yeomen.

Tradesmen.

Artificers.

Labourers.

N. B. Married women and widows are entitled to the same rank among each other as their husbands respectively bear, or have borne, except such rank is merely professional or official; and unmarried women to the same rank as their eldest brothers would bear among men, during the lives of their fathers.

FINIS.



PLATE I

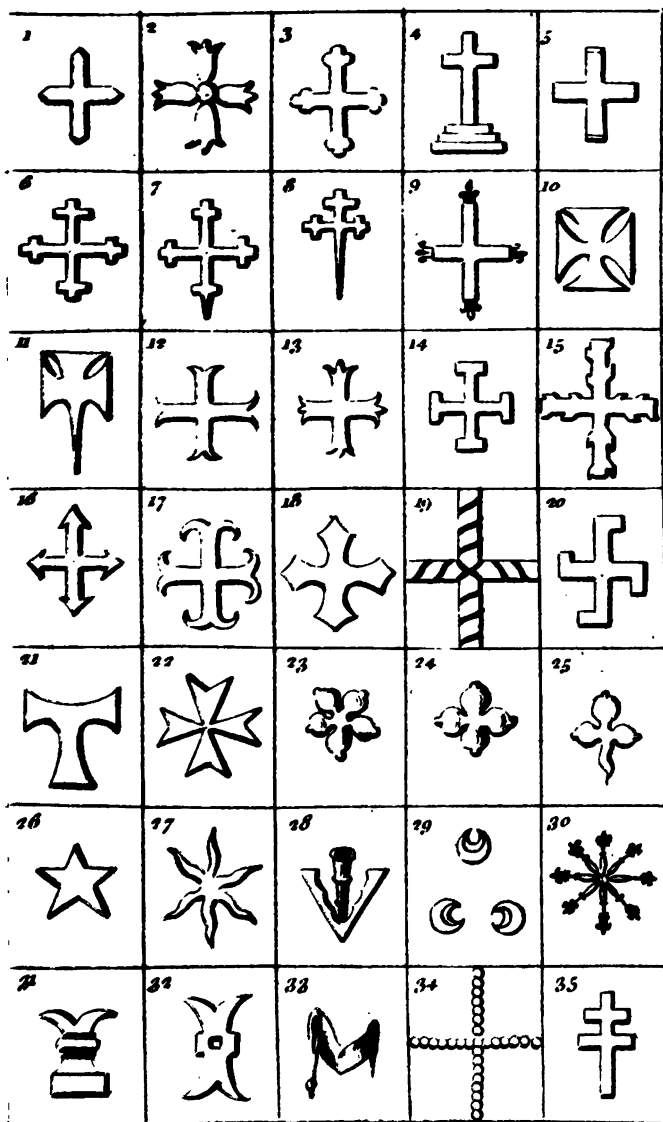


PLATE II

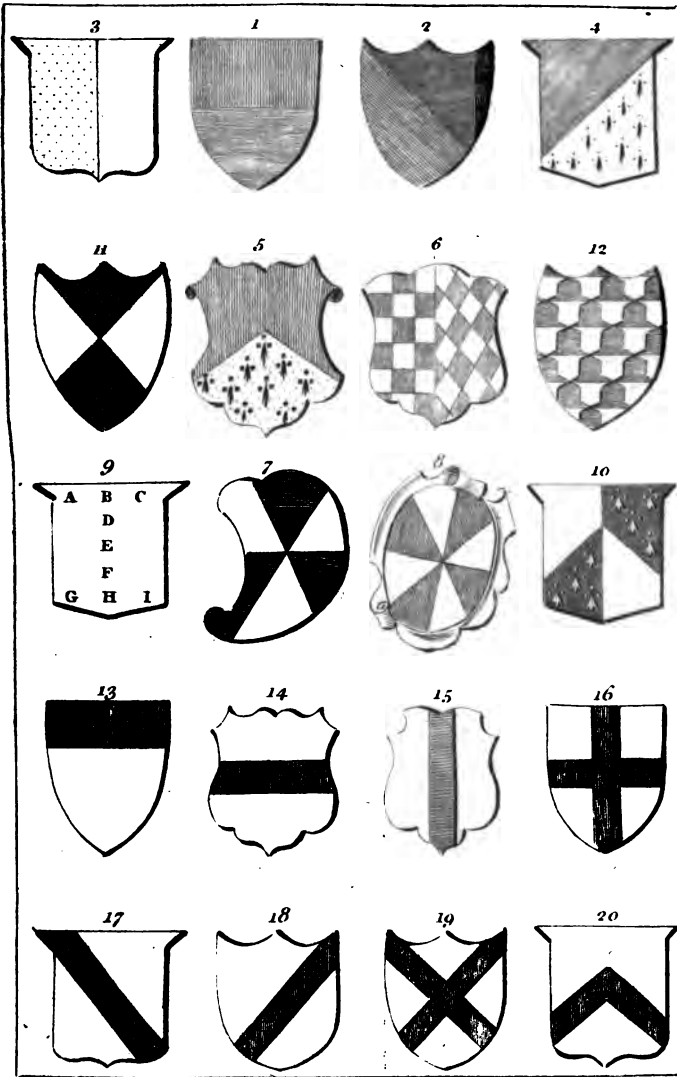
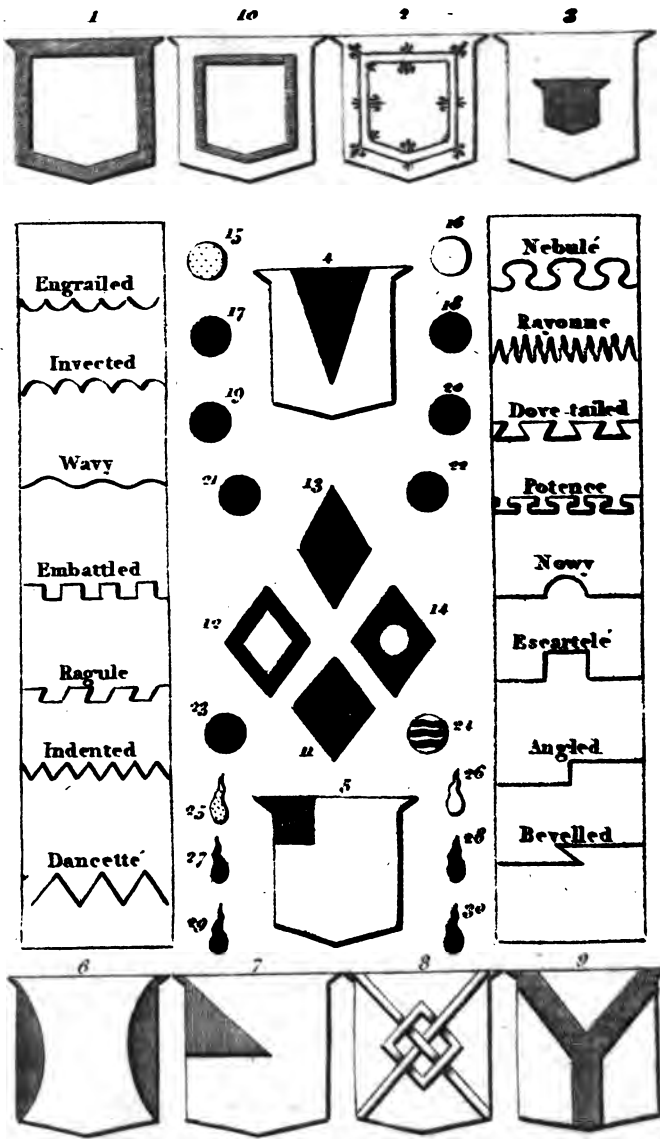




PLATE III



1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the data collection process, from identifying sources to implementing data collection protocols.

3. The third part presents the results of the data analysis, highlighting key findings and trends. It includes a series of charts and graphs that illustrate the data in a clear and concise manner.

4. The fourth part discusses the implications of the findings and provides recommendations for future research and action. It emphasizes the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the organization remains effective and efficient.

5. The final part of the document provides a summary of the key points and a conclusion. It reiterates the importance of accurate record-keeping and the need for continuous improvement in the organization's operations.

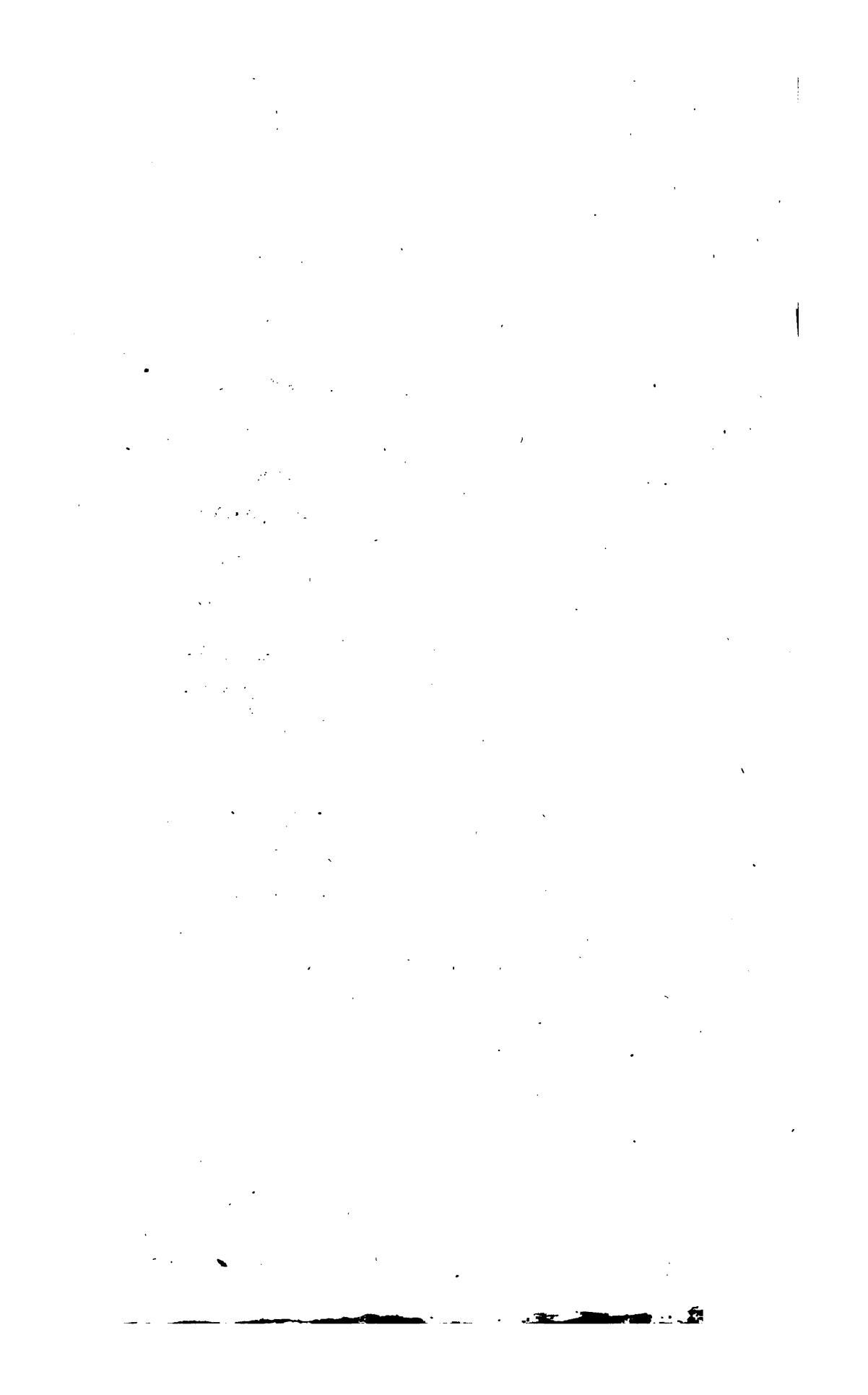


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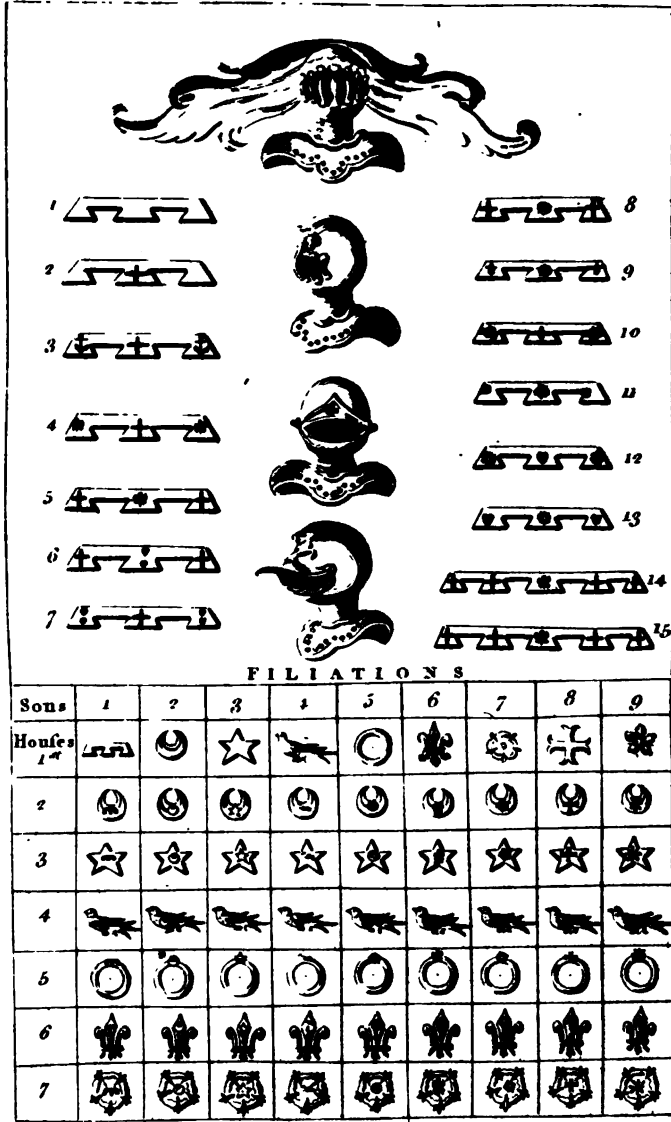


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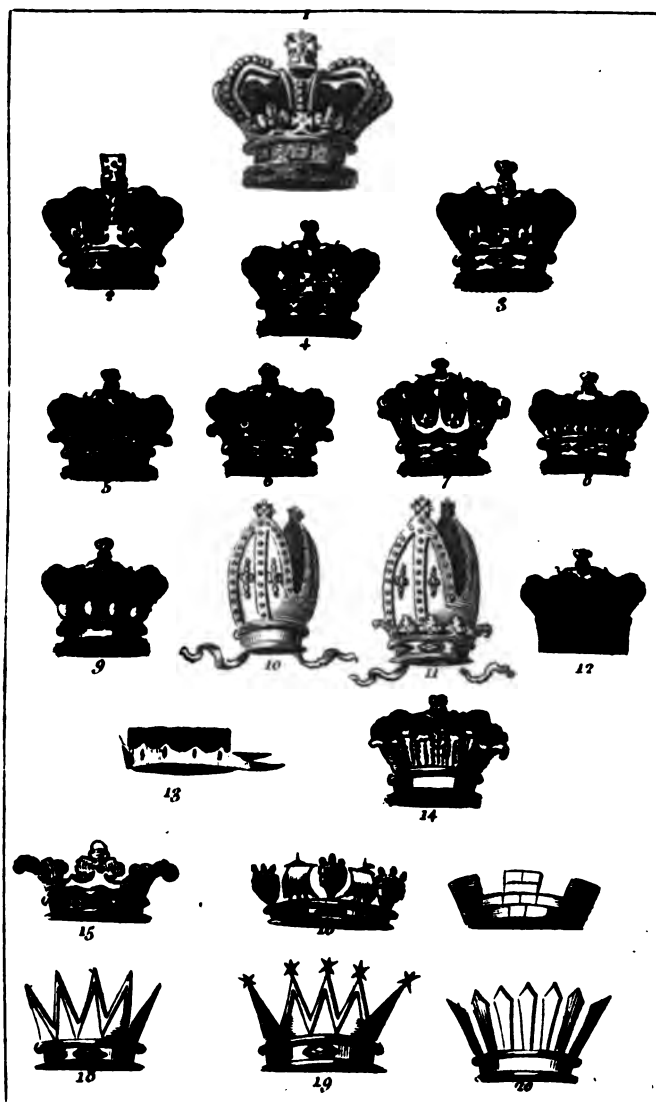


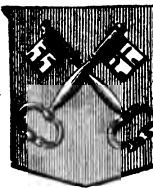
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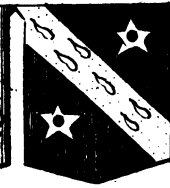
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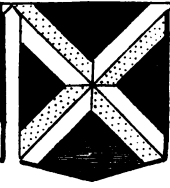
York



St. Asaph



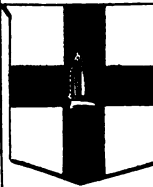
Bangor



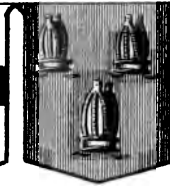
Bath & Wells



Bristol



Carlisle



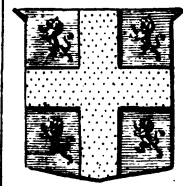
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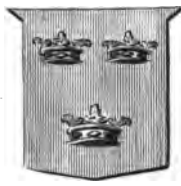
Chichester



St. David's



Durham



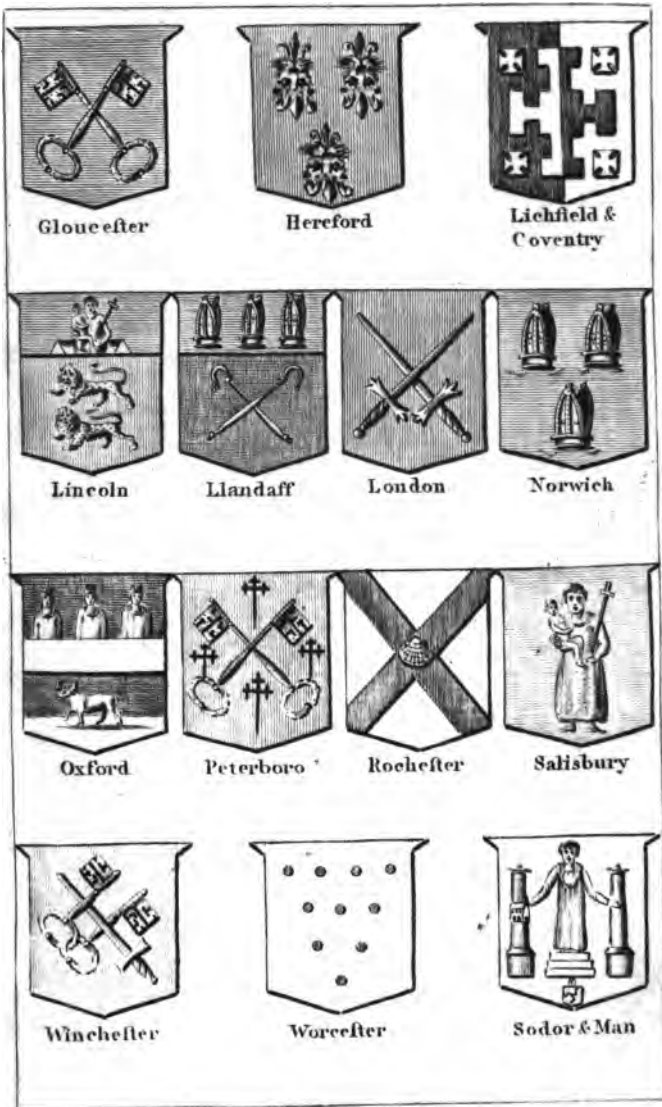
Ely



Exeter



PLATE VII



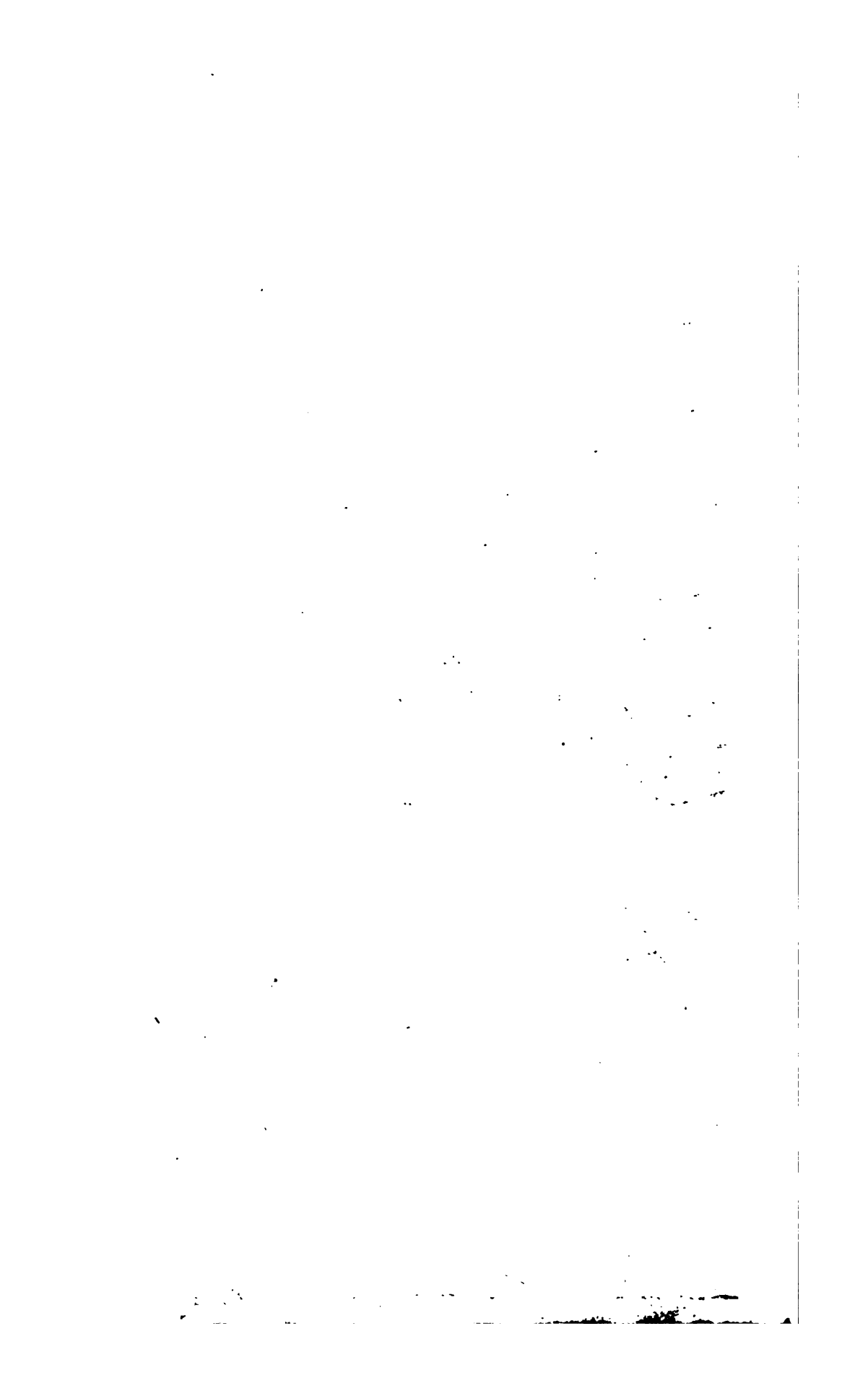




PLATE VII



Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is mostly illegible due to fading and the quality of the scan. It appears to be a list or a series of entries, possibly related to a historical document or a ledger.

PLATE IX

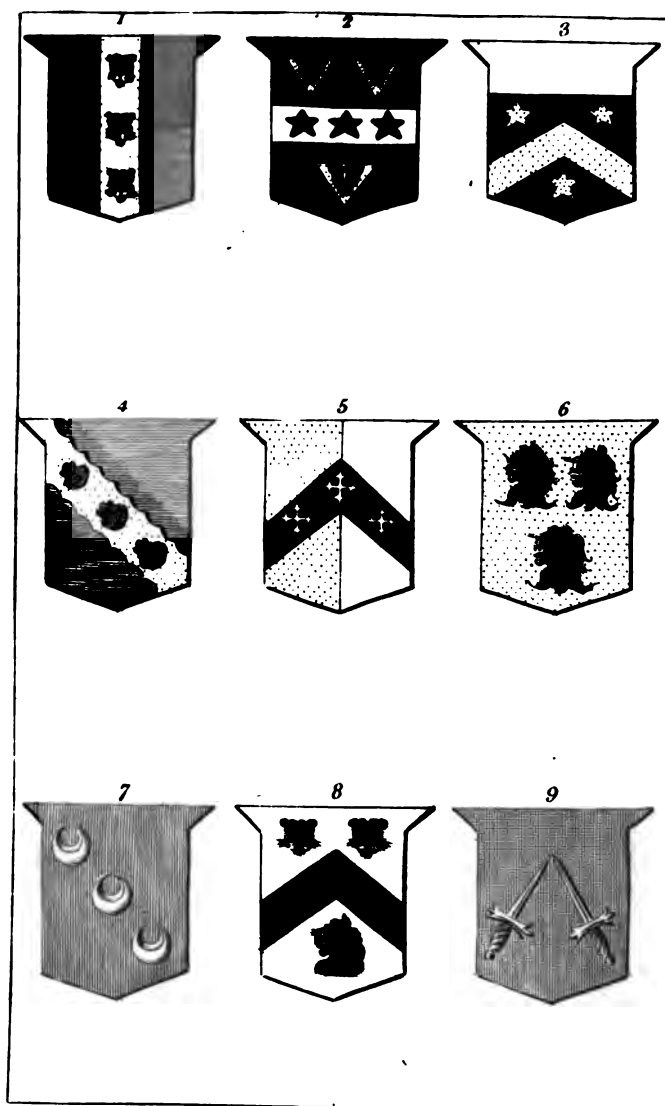


PLATE I





PLATE XI

PEDIGREE

